The Bombay Gazette.

8,426.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1876.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* ill for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	32
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 286 H. P., Commander Sanders, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 12th February. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Canara is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 17 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamer leaving Bombay on MONDAY, the 7th February, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 12th February 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves Tuticorin	[illegible]
„ Rutnagherry	13	„ Colombo	[illegible]
„ Vingorla	13	„ Galle	[illegible]
„ Goa	13	„ Negapatam	[illegible]
„ Carwar	14	„ Madras	[illegible]
„ Mangalore	15	„ Coconada	[illegible]
„ Cannanore	16	„ Vizagapatam ...March	[illegible]
„ Tellicherry	16	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Calicut	17	„ Callingapatam	2
„ Beypore	17	„ Gopalpore	2
„ Cochin	18	„ False Point	3
„ Alleppey	18	Arrives CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Feb.		Mar.
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves BUSREH	1
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Mahomerah	1
„ Muscat	18	„ Fao	1
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bushire	3
„ Linga	22	„ Linga	8
„ Baharein	23	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Bushire	24	„ Jask	11
„ Fao	26	„ Guader	13
„ Mahomerah	26	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSREH	27	Arrives BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowder, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th Feb. 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangarole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£33	£25	£4
[illegible]	[illegible]	27	8
Port Said	36	34	8
[illegible]	50	34	14
[illegible]	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-20

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above [illegible] half fare.

[illegible] STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

PERSIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.

AUSTRALIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.

ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	494	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
INDIA	2731	878	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2373	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.

FIRST CLASS Rs. 840 Rs. 380

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be allowed on Return Passages to all the [illegible] by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of date of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb. 1876.
NIZAM	A. R. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton
KASHGAR	E. I. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton,
				March.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1910	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons, and 250 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 19th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, AND GIBRALTAR.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEB.

THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 494 H. P., Captain J. R. M'Kay, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb., positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine steamer EARL KING, 2,178 Tons Register, 250 H. P., nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL about the 20th February. This Steamer has superior First-Class accommodation, and carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL IN THE BEGINNING OF MARCH.

THE new Steamer BRANKSOME HALL, 2,085 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Collin, will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL early in March.

This Steamer has been built expressly for the Trade and has superior accommodation for 30 First-Class Passengers, and being very fast, may be depended upon to make a quick passage Home.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & [illegible]nts.

Bombay, 5th February 1876.

"WILSON"

LIVER[illegible]OL VI[illegible] SUEZ CANAL.

[illegible] FEBRUARY.

[illegible]-ship RINALDO,

[illegible] of this Steamer not being [illegible] larger vessels of Messrs. [illegible]ge money to

[illegible] Rs. 400

(Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

BOMBAY TO LONDON FOR Rs. 450.

(SAILING ABOUT 1ST MARCH 1876.)

THE First Class Steamer St. OLAF, 1,985 Tons Register, 200 H P., has superior accommodation for Thirty First Class Passengers. She is fitted with all the latest appliances for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a Stewardess. Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. PALM, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature. As the CARGO will be LANDED in the SASSOON DOCK, Consignees can obtain delivery of their Goods there, and early application is requested. No claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,

Bombay, 7th February 1876. Agents s.s. Palm.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.

10 „ grey dhoties.

An invoice of handsome kerosine oil hanging and table lamps and plated goods.

300 Marathi school atlases.

50 „ hanging Maps of the World.

5 Urdoo Maps of Asia.

SALE OF ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Under instruction from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February, sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned Jewellery belonging to the estate of the late A. F. Shepherd, Esq., viz., gold bracelets, brooches, lockets gold watch with chain, earrings, necklace, studs and links, tigerclaw earring and brooches, rings, Delhi made silver brooches and flower holder, silver tea spoons, Chubbs' box, &c., &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY next, the 12th February, at [illegible] P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder, 200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture very superior rich deep cut diamond glassware, very handsome "Davenports" best China dinner and breakfast services, and hand painted dessert services, best electro-plated ware, tea-sets with gold silver, Japanese, China and other fishes, a large size cooking stove, valuable books, and English built Mail phaeton, a high caste bay Arab Horse, English harness, &c., at the [illegible] Place, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at [illegible], Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the household furniture, &c. of G. W. H. Mallins, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of landed property at Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, near Bhendy Bazar by order of the mortgagees, Cowerjee Nanabhoy Mehta and Maneckjee Cooverjee Mehta, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Currim Mahomed bin Jamall and Mahomed bin Jamall.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or Farzandari ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, erected built and standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street or commonly called old Nagpada in the Subdistrict of Mandvie, and formerly was in occupation of Ally Mahomed bin Ballibhoy, and is now occupied by the said Currim Mahomed bin Jamall and Mahomed bin Jamall and their tenants and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 23 containing by admeasurement 15 feet in breadth and 42 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the east by the said Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan street, on or towards the west by a foot passage, or towards the north by the house of Syed Mulung bin Syed Syedoo, and on or towards the south by the house of the said Syed [illegible] bin Syedoo.

Terms—25 per cent will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further par[illegible] the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

A quite new small light palanquin office shigram, with lamps.

A very handsome new buggy light with lamp.

[illegible] property of a Gentleman.

A first rate [illegible]ngs with moveable top, lamps, pole, shafts steel bar [illegible] of harness in excellent order.

A second [illegible] and four seated open carriage.

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new light English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by E. Kesterton.

[illegible] small handsome hansom cab, with couchback in the front, to be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

Just Landed.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

Also,

A new miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.

A very handsome English built brougham, by Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.

One four seated phaeton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome new circular fronted glass brougham by J. Fuller, London, with lamps, pole and shaft.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., MILITARY SQUARE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P. M. at their Auction Room, Military Square, No. 1, the following goods, viz. :—

3 large table Sewing Machines.

2 cases chintz, 4 cases coloured paper, 4 cases snuff boxes.

100 boxes claret.

On account of the concerned.

A B R—609—1 bale G. shirtings.

A L R—2446-2448—2 bales G shirtings.

A lot of household furniture belonging to a gentleman, consisting of chest of drawers, wardrobe, cupboard, dressing and washing table, dressing glass, book-stand, towel horse, teapoys, bed-room sets and chairs, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE fine new Iron Barque OREGON, Captain Rollo, sailing for England about 14th instant, has superior accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers. For Passage, &c., apply to Captain Rollo on board, or

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Bombay, 8th February 1876. Agents.

THE FANCY BAZAAR in the Town Hall will be CONTINUED TO-DAY from Noon till 9 P.M. Mr. GRAY will preside at the Organ at ½ past 5 P.M.

DISINFECTANT.—THE GOVERNMENT SANITARY COMPANY have sent a Consignment of their CELEBRATED DISINFECTANT to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Price Rs. 25 per cask of 2 Cwts.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

GRAND COMBINATION OF THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS, CRUICKSHANK ROAD, ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), the GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS will perform most extraordinary ACROBATIC and GYMNASTIC FEATS, the HORSES having been trained by the late Mr. Dickman, of America.

A European Gentleman having arrived from Calcutta as a CLOWN, will amuse the audience THIS EVENING. Every satisfaction will be given by him.

Tickets to be had at the Pavilion.

Doors open at half-past 7. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 3 0
Second Class	„ 2 0
Third Class	„ 1 0

A Splendid String Band will be in attendance.

VIVAT REGINA!

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY will perform in Bombay for a short Season,

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 9TH FEB.,

Last Night of the Great Drama,

THE COLLEEN BAWN.

ON THURSDAY, 10TH, AND FRIDAY, 11TH,

W. S. Gilbert's Grand Mythological Comedy,

PYGMALION AND GALATEA,

in which Mrs G. B. W. Lewis will appear as

GALATEA.

This piece having been played by her with great success, and received with enthusiasm.

Pygmalion ... ... Mr. G. W. Carey.

To conclude with the Original Farce,

MY DRESS BOOTS.

SATURDAY 12TH,

IRISH BURLESQUE! IRISH BURLESQUE!!

THE ISLAND OF JEWELS,

As played by the Company with undoubted success in Calcutta.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 2.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

TO BE LET, BUNGALOWS at Matheran for the ensuing Season. For plans of the Bungalows and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, Furnished, a BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, from the 1st March to the 1st June. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a fully FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, for three months from 15th March. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Malcolm McPherson, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of the Companies' Act 1866, and in the MATTER of the ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

UPON hearing Messrs. FLETCHER and SMITH, the Attornies to the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and upon reading the affidavit of Mr. LANCELOT FLETCHER, sworn on the eighth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six and hereunto annexed, I do Order that the said Mr. Lancelot Fletcher as the CONSTITUTED ATTORNEY and duly AUTHORIZED AGENT in Bombay of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Corporation be at liberty to pay into the hands of the Accountant General of this Honorable Court to the credit of "The Asiatic Banking Corporation in Liquidation Unclaimed Dividend Account" the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-five, annas thirteen and pies four, now in the hands of the said Mr. Lancelot Fletcher as such Constituted Attorney and duly Authorized Agent of the said Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Corporation; and further that this Order be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Samachar*, and *Bombay Jam-e-Jamshed*.—Dated this 8th day of February 1876.

J. P. GREEN.

FLETCHER & SMITH,

Attorneys for Official Liquidator.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of T. G. HEWLETT, Esq. It has Four Bed and Bath Rooms, a Drawing and Dining Room. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a passed Cavalry charger, perfectly quiet, has lately been ridden by a lady.

A very pretty Chesnut Arab Horse, aged 6 years, height 14-1½, a passed charger.

A high Caste Gray Arab Horse "War Cry," aged 5 off, 14-3 high, has been partly broken as a charger, has racing speed and is considered a first-class Maiden and is specially recommended. The above horses, the property of an Officer proceeding to England.

A pair of dark brown Pegu Ponies, 4 years old, sound, perfectly broken to harness, very fast and pretty, and without vice. Rs. 600.

A very powerful and high cast Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, up to 15 stone, would make an excellent charger. Rs. 800.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 15-1, well-bred, has been hunted, and very fast in double harness, Rs. 500.

A pair of Bay Australians, (Mare and Gelding), 15-2 high, thoroughly broken to harness, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 700.

A Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-1 high, an excellent Dog-cart Horse, Rs. 350.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 5 years 14-1, a very pretty mover, would suit a lady, Rs. 400

A Chesnut Cob Australian, 14-2 high, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Pony, very strong and fast in harness, Rs. 100.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum, Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 8th Feb. 1876.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all [illegible] ineffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FAMILY residing in a pleasantly situated House on Malabar Hill will be glad to receive a Gentleman to BOARD. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette.*

HIMALAYAN TEA from the Byjnath Tea Plantation;—Orange Pekoe, Rs 2-4 per lb. Pekoe Souchong, Rs. 1-12 per lb. Byjnath Mixture, Rs. 1-12 per lb. N. Y. CURSANEE & Co., 8, Church Lane, Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS,

Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,

Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,

Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 to 300.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS;

Worked Gold or Jewelled, Rs. 120 to 650.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;

Rs. 60 to 500.

LOCKETS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled;

Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, each at Rs. 22, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 125, 130, 140, 160, 170, 180 and 200.

LOCKET NECKLETS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled;

Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs; in cases complete, at Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 180, 200, 250 and 300.

NECK CHAINS,

For suspension of Lockets, at Rs. 25, 30, 32, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 7[illegible], 80, 100, 112, 120, 125 and 130.

WATCH CHAINS,

Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, in the newest Designs.

Rs. 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 150 to 250.

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN,

various and curious,

from Rs. 5 upwards.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;

Spiral Spring and Telescope, in [illegible]riety of handsome patterns, Rs. 14, 20, 25, [illegible]0 to 120.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS;

Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)

A very beautiful assortment,

Rs. 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150, 180, 200, 225, 250, 270 and 300.

"ENGAGED" RING,

At Rs. 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 115, 130, 135 and 150.

"GUARD" RINGS,

Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25.

WEDDING RINGS,

"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"

At Rs. 12, 16, 18 and 20.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled; Rs. 18 to 2,000.

BREAST STUDS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, at Rs. 15, 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 40, 45, 65, 75, 80, 90, 135, 150, 250, 270 and 300.

COLLAR STUDS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled;

At each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

SLEEVE LINKS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled; at per pair, Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36 and 40.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled;

In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links, at Rs. 45, 50, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

SCARF PINS,

Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled, Rs. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 1,000.

SCARF RINGS,

A variety of pretty patterns, Rs. 20 to 100.

MOURNING JEWELLERY,

Studs, Bracelets, Necklets, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATSON AND COMPANY.

OVERLAND TRUNSK, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, with Iron Frames, made specially to order, the Regulation Size, to fit under P. & O. Berths and Seats.

Size		
27 inches long	Rs. 27
„ 30	„	„ 30
„ 33	„	„ 33
„ 36	„	„ 36

PORTMANTEAUS for RAILWAY TRAVELLERS, CANVAS, covered with Black Leather Size 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 30, 33 and 36 inches long. Price Rs. 14-8, 15-8, 16-8, 17-8, 18-8, 20, 21-8, 23 and 25 each.

SAME as preceding in sizes, made of Cow Hide at Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 30, 33, and 36 each.

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with Patent Locks, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 30, 33 and 36 inches long, at Rs. 36, 40, 44, 48, 54, 58, and 62 respectively.

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, patent Locks, Brass Mounted, same sizes as last, at Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, and 70 each.

THE GLADSTONE BAG, made of the best Cow Hide Black, and in Tan Colours. This is one of the most convenient and commodious Bags invented, as when not full it collapses, saving thereby the great bulk which in ordinary Bags and Trunks cannot be avoided. Size 18, 20, 22, and 24 inches long, Black, at Rs. 27, 30, 35, and 40 each. Tan Colour in above sizes Rs. 30, 35, 40 and 45.

BLACK LEATHER BAGS, of various sizes, lined with BROWN HOLLAND, from Rs. 12-8 to 27-8.

LADIES' RUSSIA LEATHER HAND BAGS with Pocket and Lock, from 10 inches to 13 inches long, at from Rs. 5-8 to 7 each.

COW HIDE HAND BAGS—A large variety of very serviceable and commodious Bags, at from Rs. 10-8 to 20.

LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS, similar in quality to above, but fitted with TRAYS for holding light articles.

27 inches long		Rs. 36
30 „		39
33 „		42
36 „		45

COURIER BAGS in Black Russia, with Pocket size, 6 inches, 9 inches, and 12 inches long, at Rs. 5-8, 6-8 and 8, respectively.

COURIER BAGS in Red Russia, Rs. 8.

COURIER BAGS in Pig Skin, Rs. 8-8.

COURIER BAGS in Canvas with Red Morocco and Gilt Mountings, a very fashionable and neat strong Bag, Rs. 11.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING or DRESSING CASES, fitted with all the latest improvements, and handsomely and elegantly mounted, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150.

LEATHER HAT CASES, Hat Shape, Rs. 5-8.

LEATHER HAT CASES, Bucket Shape, Rs. 7-8.

SQUARE HAT CASES, Solid Leather, Rs. 25.

LARGE CANVAS SOILED LINEN BAGS, Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE-ANNA-AND-A-HALF ALLOWED ON EACH [illegible] FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON & COMPANY,

8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STICH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH,

FRIDAY, „ 11TH.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

DAVENPORT BROTHERS

AND

PROFESSOR FAY.

THEIR UNIQUE AND STARTLING WONDERS,

Mysterious displays, and unaccountable Manifestations have been given in the presence of the Crowned Heads and Nobility of Europe, and before large and intelligent assemblages throughout the civilized world. Their profoundly

MYSTERIOUS POWERS

Have astonished the wisest of all Countries, and the most learned have been forced by overwhelming evidence to acknowledge them as inexplicable!

No Complicated or Glittering Apparatus for Deception used.

STARTLING WONDERS

AND

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS ARE PRODUCED BY

INVISIBLE AGENCIES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Are made to play in the most extraordinary manner and in the most profound and mysterious way. Human Hands and Arms become visible to the whole Audience, which, through ignorance and superstition, have been attributed to

WITCHCRAFT AND DEMONOLOGY.

PART FIRST.

THE MYSTERIOUS CABINET,

BY THE

DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

PART SECOND.

INEXPLICABLE DARK SEANCE,

BY PROFESSOR FAY.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; commence at 9 precisely.

Reserved Seats, numbered, Rs. 4. Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2. Gallery, Rs. 1.

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Reserved Seats, Rs. 10.

Tickets to be obtained at SOUNDY and Co., where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

Applications for private Séances to be made to SOUNDY & Co., where terms may be ascertained.

A CATHOLIC LADY, who has formerly resided for some years in India, but is now settled at Home, wishes to take charge of two or three young Children whose parents are obliged to remain in India, and educate them with her own family. Her house is in one of the most airy, healthy parts of Bayswater, she has a resident Catholic Governess, and goes every year for a couple of months to the seaside. References given to the Clergy of the Parish and to the Fathers of Farm Street. For address, apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,

Bombay Agents.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Anglo-Indian Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February 1876 at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of APPOINTING an AUDITOR or AUDITORS under Clause XXIV. of the Articles of Association of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th January 1876.

TEAK TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS, thank the Engineers, Contractors and the Public for the liberal support they have hitherto received, and beg to acquaint them that they have for Sale from fresh arrivals—

A large quantity of First Class TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS, BOARDS and BATTENS of all sizes.

DEALWOOD FLOORING BOARDS, planed tongued and grooved, ½ and ¾ inch thick by 6 inches wide.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEET IRON and ENGLISH and SWEEDISH BAR IRON of all sizes and descriptions.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle[illegible] January 1876.

NOTICE.—PIANO FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has [illegible] SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE by [illegible] COLLARD, registered Keyboard and in first [illegible] trial will only testify to the quality of the inst[illegible] Rs. 400.

P. A. LOPES,

Pianist and Tuner.

Mr. L. has also the pleasure to inform the public that he will accept engagements for Evening Entertainments and Parties to play on the Piano, on a charge of Rs. 15.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, opposite Bolton & Co.

THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that the SHAREHOLDERS who have NOT PAID the FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 and the SECOND CALL of Rs 150 per share of this Company, made payable on the 24th October 1874 and 15th November 1875 respectively, are required to PAY the same with interest thereon on or before the 21st instant at the Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, and if such payment be not made within the aforesaid date, the share or shares in respect of which such call or calls are owing will be absolutely forfeited and the Company notwithstanding such forfeiture will proceed against the persons whose shares will be forfeited thus for the recovery of the amount due thereon.

By order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,

Secretary, Treasurer and Agent

5th February, 1876.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1876,

at English Prices,

viz. 8 Annas to the Shilling for Cash; 10 Annas for Credit.

ALL SIZES,

on sale by

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS, 1876.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for the COMPLETE SERIES, consisting of the BENGAL, MADRAS, BOMBAY, and N. W. P. HIGH COURT REPORTS, issued monthly in one wrapper. The first part will be ready in a few days.

Annual Subscription, including postage, Rs. 50.

THACKER, V[illegible] & CO.

IN THE HIG[illegible]ATURE AT BOMB[illegible]VIL JURISDICTION

[illegible] ...Plaintiff.

[illegible] Defendant.

[illegible] Court of Judicature [illegible] bearing date the [illegible] Eight Hundred and [illegible] ALL PERSONS [illegible] the Estate of PEDRO FERNAN[illegible], deceased [illegible] Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, the intestate in the [illegible] in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the third day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House WITHIN ONE CALENDAR MONTH from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 12th day of January 1876.

CHARLES E. FOX,

Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 335 of 1873.

EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SOONAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing there at Khetwady, outside the Fort ... Plaintiff.

vs.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, at present residing confined in Her Majesty's House of Correction in Bombay, under a sentence of rigorous imprisonment of seven years. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Seventeenth day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, the following LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES will be sold in two Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla and Pestonjee Dinshaw, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Bandora Hill, in Salsette, in the Collectorate of Tanna, containing Thirty-two goontas and three annas equal to [illegible] and Fifteen kattis by admeasurement, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by a public passage and [illegible] or towards the south by the Revenue Survey No. 24 B., on towards the east by the Revenue Survey No. 25, and on or towards the west by Bandora Hill Road, and which said premises are registered under No. 24 A, and the same have been for several years past unoccupied.

Lot No. 2.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla and Pestonjee Dinshaw, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora Hill, in Salsette in the Collectorate of Tanna, containing one acre and nine annas equal to one beega and six pouds by admeasurement, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the Revenue Survey No. 24 A, on or towards the south by a public passage on or towards the east by the Revenue Survey No. 25, and on or towards the west by Bandora Hill Road, and which said premises are registered under No. 24 B, and the same have been for several years past unoccupied.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THAKURDASS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.—Dated this 21st day of January 1876.

CHARLES E. FOX,

Commissioner.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the [illegible] BAY GAZETTE Office.

WANTED.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN SECRETARY and MANAGER for the BYCULLA CLUB. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. Applications to be addressed, up to the 1st of March 1876, to the SECRETARY, Byculla Club.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THE Undersigned have received a CONSIGNMENT of the following first-class WINES from the St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD:—

HERMITAGE (a Red Wine)		Rs. 11	per dozen Quarts.
Do.	Vintage of 1865	„ 16	„ „
CHASSELAS (a White Wine)		„ 11	„ „
Do.	Vintage of 1865	„ 16	„ „

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

20th December, 1875. Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

Pere Labet St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9 per doz. qts.
St. Estephe	„ 10 „
Chateau St Julien	„ 10 „
Chateau Margeaux	„ 10 „
Chateau de Frands (H. & C. Balaresque)	„ 14 „
Les Canons (do.)	„ 16 „
Chateau St. Julien	„ 16 „
Chateau Leoville (H. & C. Balaresque)	„ 22 „
Do. (Poyferre)	„ 22 „
Chateau Lafitte (H. & C. Balaresque)	„ 26 „

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.	Rs. 9 per doz. pints.
Geisenheimer	„ 18 „	
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „	„ 12 8 „
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	„ 20 „	
Hockheimer	„ 24 „	
Rudesheimer	„ 26 „	
Marcobrunner	„ 30 „	
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 „	

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25 per doz. qts.	
Eugene Clicquot	„ 40 „	Rs. 22 8 per doz.
Extra dry Champagne	„ 40 „	„ 22 8 „

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's. ... Rs. 5 per dozen qu[illegible]

BRANDY.

COGNAC (MULLER FRERES)....Rs. 20 per dozen qua[illegible]

FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS... „ 24 per doz. tins.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fo[illegible]

NOTICES.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee—Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD,

FORMS beyond comparison the best artificial nourishment for Infants. It is equally adapted for Adult-patients in all stages of enfeebled digestion; and has been the means of saving many lives when no other food could be retained. Its great medical value in native practice where Liebig's Extract is objected to has been pointed out by a well-known physician.

Sole Agents for India,

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO," A SERIO-COMIC VERSION OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY TOPICS ILLUSTRATED BY "CARO,"

and universally pronounced to be the best Paper of its class ever produced in India.

Rates of Subscription (*in advance.*)

	12 months	6 months	3 months.
With postage to Mofussil	Rs. 22 0 0	12 0 0	7 8 0

Subscriptions may be paid to, and contracts for Advertisements made with

THACKER, VINING & Co.,

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

2, RAMPART ROW,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHIPS, SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

BRACELETS.

ALL GOLD BAND BRACELETS, with same all round, either flat or slightly rounded. Price, according to width, Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with ornamental fronts, in immense variety, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with Locket front, opening to show a portrait, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELET flexible jointed, like the "Cuirass" Bracelet No. 170. When open, laying flat. Many patterns, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

"PORTE BONHEUR" BRACELETS. These are very fashionable, and often several are worn on one arm. We have them of Plain Gold, Rs. 30 to Rs. 75; Enamelled Gold Rs. 70 to 110; set with Gems, from Rs. 80 upwards.

GEM BRACELETS, inexpensive, set with Pearls, Coral, Turquoises, and small Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds, &c., and often decorated with enamel in colours, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

GEM BRACELETS, set with valuable Diamonds and other precious stones, including choice Pink Coral and Pearls, fine enamel, &c., from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000.

SECRET PORTRAIT BRACELETS, opening to show from 1 to 5 portraits. When shut, the portraits are perfectly concealed. In plain Gold, Rs. 300; in Diamonds, Rs. 650.

"SOUVENIR" BRACELETS. The design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto, and folding up as a Book Locket. In all Gold, Rs. 250; in Gems, Rs. 400.

GOLD CABLE CHAIN BRACELETS, massive looking, hollow, with Locket Pendants, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300.

Sketches and Price List upon Application.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHEMICAL AND ACID WORKS, BY COORLA, BOMBAY.—SULPHURIC ACID Manufactured by MESSRS. BEATTIE BROTHERS. Purchasers should apply direct to the works or to me at their Godown, No. 80, Duncan Road, near Two Tanks.

MOOLJEE THACKERSEY,

Sole Agent.

Bombay, November, 1875.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool,

F. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or

G. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

J. NEUBERG.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

CLARETS.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF THESE EXCELLENT CLARETS JUST TO HAND.

MEDOC VIEUX	per Doz.	Qts.	Rs. 11 0
Ditto	„	Pts.	„ 6 8
MARGAUX	„	Pts.	„ 9 0
ST. JULIEN	„	Qts.	„ 18 0
Ditto	„	Pts.	„ 10 0

STILL HOCK.

BODENHEIMER	per Doz.	Quarts	Rs. 15 0
NIERSTEINER	„	Pints	„ 11 0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 23 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 12 0
MARCOBRUNNER	„	Quarts	„ 26 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	„ 28 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 15 0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 32 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 17 0

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

SHERRIES, FROM BUTLER AND SONS, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

GREEN SEAL, Pale, Dry, Superior,	per Doz.	Rs. 25
RED SEAL, [illegible] Brown	„	„ 27
YELLOW SEAL, [illegible] Dry, Extra Fine	„	„ 30

5 per Cent. Discount on taking [illegible]ozens.

PORT WINE.

OLD, FULL-BODIED ... per D[illegible] Rs. 25

SPARKLING WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE	per Doz.	Qts.	Rs. 30
Do.	do.	Pts.	„ 16
Do.	do. NONPAREIL „	Qts.	„ 38
Do.	do. do. „	Pts.	„ 20
CHAMPAGNE, DRY, EWALD & Co.'s „		Qts.	„ 36
Do.	do. „	Pts.	„ 18

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 8TH FEB. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market advices received this morning have probably been the most depressing of the season. Reuter's closing message of yesterday evening merely gives the tone as quiet but steady, Surats very dull, sales 10,000 bales, prices unchanged except a decline of 1-16d. in Mid Orleans, but from private sources we learn that Surats have become more unsaleable than ever, and there are now sellers of Good Machine Ginned Broach at 5⅛d and Good Fair Omrawuttee nothing below to be tendered at 4 15-16d per lb., January-February shipment Canal. If business could be done even at these prices, however, it would not be so bad, but there are absolutely no buyers, and it becomes daily more evident that large supplies of cheap American are rapidly driving a considerable proportion of East Indian quite out of consumption. What the ultimate result of this must be is not difficult to foresee. Prices of the lower grades will fall to a point at which it will not pay the cultivator to grow them and the trade will decline to something nearer the extent it occupied before the American war.

From New York yesterday's advices quote Mid-Uplands on the spot at 13 cents, April shipment 13 5-16 cents, a decline in both cases of ⅛ cent. per lb. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the American ports are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Two days' Receipts	39 000	27,000	37,000
Three days' do.	58,000	41,000	56,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,132,000	2,667,000	2,754,000

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported unchanged, and the London General Produce Markets are unaltered in every respect.

The market rate of discount in London is now said to be a half per cent. under the Bank minimum which appears to indicate that money is coming into rather more demand, as on the 4th instant the difference was ⅝ per cent. With trade so slack as it is at present in England, however, there is little probability of anything like dear money, unless a demand springs up for Gold for the Continent of which there is at present no symptom.

Bar Silver in London according to Reuter has recovered to 54-15/16d. per oz., an advance of 3/16d. per oz. The effect has been to render STERLING EXCHANGE here just the turn firmer. Bank Bills are not obtainable on better rates than yesterday, but Private Bills are not negotiable on quite the same terms. The market, however, has scarcely been fairly tested as there has been nothing or next to nothing doing during the day. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand ...	1s. 8⅞d	per Rupee.
Ditto, 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9⅛d	"
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 9⅛ to 3-16d	"
Documents, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 9 3/16d	"

On Calcutta there has been nothing whatever doing, and yesterday's quotations are unchanged. The same remark applies to GOVERNMENT PAPER, for which there is no enquiry to speak of.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet without material change in values. Bank of Bombays are steady at yesterday's quotation, and Land Companies' shares are dull at former rates. In Spinning and Weaving Scrip we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Flemings and an equivalent advance in Jewraz Baloo and Morarjees. Apollo Press shares are quoted Rs. 200 lower and Bombay-Burmah Trading have declined Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON to-day has been very dull and we do not hear of a single transaction of any importance. Rates are nominally easier but difficult to quote lower as owing to the Mohurrum holidays there has been nothing doing up-country, while buyers, owing to the difficulty experienced in selling on the other side, are indisposed to operate on almost any terms.

FREIGHTS to-day are quiet at about yesterday's figures. Some large engagements are reported by Liverpool steamers at £1-15, but for small lots the quotation is £1-16 3 per ton. The sailing ships City Camp and Clydesdale have been fixed for the U. K. at £2 2 6 with concessions. For Liverpool by sail the nominal quotation is still £2-5 by the Varuna, but speculators are willing to let forward by iron ships at £2-2-6 and wooden vessels at £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are depressed without quotable change of any kind.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p. ct	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Bank of Bombay New	705
5,380	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p. ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	315
60,000	20	all	5 p. ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
48,000	250	125	5 do	National Bank of India	109
60,000	25	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	410

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,090
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p. a.	Mazagon Land	600
8,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
700	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,095
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	175
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	700
2,500	1,000	all	100 p. s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	930
1,500	1,250	all	60 p. s.	Fleming S. W. Co.	925
4,400	1,000	all	80 ps*	Great Eastern	1,080
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	250
700	1,000	all	60 p. s.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,010
750	1,000	all	65 p. s.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,040
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	8 0
[illegible]	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,075
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,015
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,150
1,050	1,000	all	100 ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,175
4,000	625	all	40 ps*	Oriental	725
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	850
110	1,000	1,000	200 p. s	Sooriderdas Spinning	835
800	1,000	250	125 ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,650	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	720
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	775
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	515
[illegible]	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	275
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	100
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	825
220	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,000
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	925 xd
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,000
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
200	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
5,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	405
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	.	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	560
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	435
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	975 xd
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

[illegible]

packages silk, 1 case mace, and 6 packages earthenware. From Penang :—450 slabs tin, and 2,567 bags sugar.

ARRIVALS.

Feby.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Kashgar (s)	Baker	Shanghai, Jan 14.
8	Malda (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Jan 14.
	Andes	Gibb	Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

Feby.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
8	Faune	Muure	Mauritius.
	Historian (s)	Wallace	Liverpool.
	Teheran (s)	Johnson	China &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Malda, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Umballa, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Flying Venus, to Liverpool.
Barque Lois, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
3	Evelyn	....	Melbourne.
4	H M S Tenasserim	....	Rangoon.
	River Clyde	....	Port Novo.
5	Clyde	....	Melbourne.
	Rajpootana (s)	....	Bombay and S. Ports.
	Dorunda (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Stamboult	....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
4	Lord Clyde	....	Covelong.
	St. Lawrence (s)	....	London
5	Madura (s)	....	Bombay.
6	Rajpootana (s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Good Hope s,—9 casks hardware, Keekabhoy Shackally.

FROM LONDON.

J C Stevenson s,—7 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Erl King s.—50 cases claret, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co ; 250 kegs steel, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Eschol s—1 cask hardware, Essoofally Eptoola.
Alnwick Castle, 40 cases writing papers, John S Elmore and Co.
Menzaleh s—7 casks tabacco, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co; 12 cases glassware, Ladha Ebram and Co ; 7 casks blacking, Abdool Hoosein Goolamhoosein ; 6 packages hardware and 57 kegs iron nails, Essoofally Heptoola.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faune, 100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.
Batavia s—152 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Varuna, 400 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Renaldo s—63 cwts ambahuldee and 137½ cwts myrabollams, Poonja Nursey ; 146¼ cwts myrabollams, Godoo Munjee ; 35 bales wool, Nundram Bhagraj ; 37 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey and Co ; 43 bales wool, Teeloomull Chimondass ; 121 bales cotton, Bhowan Moolljee; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Muthooradass Nensey ; 200 bales hemp, Muthooradass Nuthoo ; 57 bales hemp, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 131 bales cotton, Munsee Mooljee, 24 bales wool, W Nicol and Co ; 1,410 cwts linseed, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.
Historian s—50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co
Erl King s—314 cwts coir rope, Nanjee Khuttow ; 140 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella ; 800 cwts wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co ; 300 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 801 cwts linseed, Mackinlay Simpson and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 33 bales cotton, Thakersey Khetsey and Co ; 22 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 21 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Menzaleh s,—61 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram ; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Bellona s,—2,400 cwts wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Morayshire,—151 cwts coir yarn, Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan and Co.
Stlaf s,—130 cwts horns, Nanseebhoy Allarkhia ; 111 cwts caster oil and 2,250 cwts surseeseed, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 156¼ cwts. galls, Nanjee Manchund ; 250 cwts galls, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee.
Nizam s. 250 cwts galls, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee ; 37½ cwts croton seed ; Allimahamed Hasum ; 37½ cwts crottonseed, Gunee Hasun 30 cwts dry ginger 9 cwts mother of pearl shells 2 bales hides and 5¼ cwts crotton seed, Joosub Luteef ; 14 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 10 bales hides and 14 cases fishmaws, Nanseebhoy Allarkhia; 7 cases fishmaws and 6 bales hides, Hajee Essa ; 18 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Currimbhoy ; 15 bales hides, Hasum Noormamed ; 9 bales hides, Sallaymomed Goolom Hoosein ; 15 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co ; 23 bales hides, Remoobhoy Russoolbhoy; 9 bales hides, Dharumsee Velljee ; 100 chests tea, Forbes and Co ; 125 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co ; 3 bales skins, Nanseebhoy Allarukhia

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Calipso s—4 pots ros oil 15 cwts coffee, 5 500 cocanuts, 23¼ cwt ginger 7½ cwt lodhar 20¾ cwts turmerica, and 3¼ cwt cardamoms, Essac Salloon

FOR BOSTON.

rigon,—11,250 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR HAVRE.

Eshcol s—255 cwts coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co , 50 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Calipso s—3,000 cwts teelseed, Ewart Lathan and Co; 825 cwts, gingelly seed, A Kunkler and Co

FOR VENICE.

Calipso s—250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton E Spinner and,

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso s—200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A kunkler and Co; 2 bales skins, and 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Rostaff s—1,285 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Calipso s—68 cwts dry ginger Mumoobhoy Mahamedbhoy Misree

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—23 bales cotton, and 3 bundles E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 25 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 20 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 10½ chests opium, Jokeeram Jesraz ; [illegible] chest opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—18 chests opium Ebram Noordin and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT O[illegible]ERVATORY, COLABA

[illegible] BOMBAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

Means of observations tak[illegible] 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m*

Barometer corrected	29·930
Temperature of the Air	77 2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·1
Dew Point	61·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·595
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84·4
Minimum do. do	69·5
General Direction of wind	N, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	245

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Mackie, Surg Major, Bombay 7th R Fusiliers, on leave, from Belgaum.

FEBRUARY 7.

Barclay, Lieut, Bombay 28th Regt N I, to appear before a Med Board, from Rajkote.
Hall, Major, Bombay Dy Adjt Genl of the Army, on duty, from Poona.
Harris, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Poona.
Severne, Lieut, Madras 67th Regt, on sick leave, from Bangalore.

FEBRUARY 8.

Karslake, Captain, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from Deesa.
Clarke, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Belgaum.
Gaye, Brigadier Genl, Bengal Ins Genl R A. on duty, from Deesa
Gollwey, Captain, Bengal Brigade Major R A, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 8.

Tyndall, Captain, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, to Nusseerabad
Peirse, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, to Deolalee.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, February 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Macnabb, Comr and Supt, from the Umballa to the Hissar Division.

Col S F Graham, Comr and Supt, from the Hissar to the Mooltan Division.

Mr A Brandreth, Comr and Supt, from the Mooltan to the Jullundur Division.

In supersession of "Punjab Govt Gazette" Order No 4352, of 24th Nov 1875, Mr C L Tupper, Asst Comr, reverted to Asst Comr from the afternoon of the 16th Nov 1875, and was retained at Lahore for special duty with H H the Maharaja of Puttialla.

The Rev C J Waterhouse, at present Actg as Chaplain to the troops assembled at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, is appointed Chaplain of Jullundur from such date as he may relieve the Rev S H Beamish.

The Rev W J Hunt, Chaplain of Subathu at present Actg as Chaplain to the t[illegible]ssembled at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, is [illegible] as Chaplain of the Kangra Dist durin[illegible] Hocking on furlough, or until furthe[illegible]

The R[illegible] whose services have been pla[illegible] Govt, by the Govt, N W Prov[illegible]

The Rev [illegible]rvices have been placed [illegible] Govt of India, is app[illegible]

The Rev G C[illegible]ree is appointed [illegible] of the Rev A W H[illegible]

Mr C M Rivaz, [illegible] officiate as Secy [illegible] with effect from th[illegible]

Mr C L Tupper [illegible] Punjab, vice Mr [illegible] the 26 h Jan 1876[illegible]

Maj O Menzies [illegible] officiate as a De[illegible] Circle, vice [illegible] with effect [illegible] the 24th inst.

The f lowing [illegible] return from furlough, are posted [illegible]

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

[illegible]

class, and Mr A J Dunlop, Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class, to revert to his appointment as Offg Asst Comr, 3rd class.

The following promotions are made in the Mhairwarra Batn, with effect from 1st Dec 1875 :—

Jemadar Khooma to be Subadar, vice Subadar Rama invalided

Havildar Umra to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Khooma promoted

Consequent on the return from furlough of Capt H C A Szezepanski, Depy Comr, 3rd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 6th Dec 1875 :—

Capt K J L Mackenzie, Offg Depy Comr, 3rd class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Comr, 1st class, Mr H B Knowlys, Offg Asst Comr, 1st class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Comr, 2nd class, and Capt R S Thompson, Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Comr, 3rd class.

Surg S Brereton to officiate in medical charge of the Eastern State Agency, Bhurtpore, with effect from the date of receiving charge, vice Surg H D S Compigne on furlough or until further orders.

Choonnee Lall Patel, a clerk in charge of the Foreign Office Library, having been convicted of theft of Govt property, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, is declared incapable of serving Govt hereafter in any capacity.

In supersession of Notification No 2127G, dated 15th Oct 1875, Capt F H Maitland is appointed substantively pro tem a Political Asst of the 2nd class, vice Framjee Bhikajee, on special duty, and to officiate as 2nd Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India and as Political Asst of the 1st class with effect from the 8th Nov 1875.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the following be substituted for Rule 3 under Section 27 of the Civil Leave Code :—

"§ 3 A gazetted Officer, returning to duty, must report his return to the Local Govt, or, if he is an Officer employed directly under the Govt of India, to the Govt of India in the Dept under which he is employed. An Officer of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service employed directly under the Govt of India, returning from furlough or special leave, must also report his return to the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Ordnance Commissariat Dept from the 31st Dec 1875 :—

Sub-Conductor Andrew Campbell to officiate as Conductor during the absence on furlough to Europe of Conductor G Bailey or until further orders.

Magazine Sergt James Utting to officiate as Sub-Conductor vice Sub Conductor A Campbell.

The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure on the date specified :—

Surg C J McKenna, of the Medl Dept, G G O No 805 of 1875, 10th August 1875.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Maj Lionel H Planta De Hochepied Larpent, of the Bl S C, Wing Officer, 1st Regt of N I, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj Edwin Archibald Chester Lambert, of the Bl S C, Cant Mag, Peshawar, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

H Ex the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

6th Punjab Infantry.—Capt T F Bruce, Adjt and Offg Wing officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Com and Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major S J Browne, or until further orders. Capt A N Sandilands, Qr Mr and Offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Capt T F Bruce, or until further orders, and, Lt A G Yaldwyn, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Mr Qr, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his other duties, vice Capt A N Sandilands, or until further orders.

Surg Maj William Jameson, of the Medl Dept, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £700 per annum, with effect from the 31st Dec 1875.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Dept of the Adj Genl :—

Lt Col F Eteson, Asst Adj Genl, to officiate as 1st Asst Adjt Genl, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Colonel T. Rattray, C B., C S I ., or until further orders, Maj H Thompson, Depy Asst Adj Genl to officiate as Asst Adj Genl, vice Lt Col F Eteson, and Capt G R J Shakespear, of the Bl S C, 3rd Squdr Officer, 11th B Lancers, to officiate as Depy Asst Adjt Genl, vice Maj H Thompson.

The services of Capt R H F Rennick, of the B S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Surg Henry Alfred Chatham Gray, of the Medl Dept, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lt Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval.—

Lt Col Joseph Miles, B S C, Lt Col George Edward Thomas, B S C, Lt Col John Miles, B S C and Lt Col William Creagh, B S C—3d Feb 1876.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs.

Lt Col William Playfair, of the Bl S C, Wing Officer, 13th (the Shekhawattee) Regt of N I, for one year and nine days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The following Regtl orders issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, are confirmed :—

Making the following appointments :—

Dated the 20th Dec 1875—Mr William Adolphus Browne, to be Pay Master, vice Capt Gordon Robb, who is, at his own request, permitted to resign that appointment.

Dated the 4th Jan 1876—Actg Qr Mr Henry William Hallett, to be Qr Mr, vice Qr Mr J Dods, who is, at his own request, permitted to resign that appointment.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Capt J S Irvine, of the late 2nd European Light Cavy, Offg Bgde Maj, to be a Bgde Maj on the establishment, in succession to Maj A J C Birch, who vacated his appointment on the 16th Jan 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned persons are appointed to the P W Dept as Accts, 4th grade, on probation, and are posted to British Burmah—

Mr A A Daniell, and Mr A Middleton.

Mr C F Stevens, Acct, 4th grade, Assam, is transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

Mr W H Brand, Asst Controller, 1st grade, N-W Provinces, is placed in charge of the Accounts of the Tirhoot State Railway as a temporary arrangement.

Mr W G Bayly, B A, Offg Controller, P W Accts, Oudh, is granted 12 months' leave to Europe on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, and 30 days' subsidiary leave under Sec 10 of that Supplement, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

Mr F Moore, Controller, P W Accts, is posted to Oudh, but will not assume charge of his duties, pending further orders.

Capt H R LeM Carey, Depy Controller, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Controller, P W Accts, Oudh.

Mr I S Hubbard, Asst Controller, Telegraph Accounts, is temporarily transferred to the Office of the Controller, P W Accts Bengal.

Mr J Douglas, Asst Controller, 3rd Grade, on probation, Rajputana and Sindia State Railway, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr L G Smith, Apprentice Engr, Bengal Provincial Est, is transferred to British Burmah Railway Branch.

Mr A E Rose, Apprentice Engi N W P Provincial Est, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from 15th November 1875.

Messrs B B Johnson and S. Smith are appointed Accts, 4th grade, on probation and posted to British Burmah.

Mr J F MacKenzie, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade Bengal Provincial Estis transferred to Punjab Provincial Establishment.

Sergt R Colcombe, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Overseer, 1st grade, on probation, with effect from 10th Nov 1875, and posted to the N W Provinces Irrigation Branch.

The services of Maj H H Jones, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N W Provinces, Irrigation Branch, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Major J Eckford, R E, Sup of Telegraph Stores, is granted privilege leave for two months and 14 days, with effect from the 1st February 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be allowed to avail himself of the same.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Mr H Bull, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Agra Division, Military Works, is granted one year's leave without allowances from 20th April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be enabled to avail himself of it, under Sec 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Maj John Birney, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd Raneekhet Special Military Works Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th inst

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 32, dated 22nd Jan 1876, Mr W R P Gordon, Accountant, 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties in the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts on the afternoon of the 24th Jany 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr F W Papworth, temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Lt A S W Connor, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted one month's preparatory leave to enable him to appear before a Medical Board in view to his obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr J E Greenwood, Sub-Engr, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway.

With reference to Govt I P W Dept, Notification No 22 of the 18th Jan 1876, Mr J W Parry, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Lt H S F Haynes, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, returned from leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 298, dated 6th Dec 1875, on the afternoon of the 7th Jan 1876, on which date he was relieved of his duties on this line.

The following transfer has been made by Supdg Engr, Mooltan Dis :—

Mr B Rees, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Shujabad Division.

With reference to Director of State Railway's No 63E of 6th Dec 1875, Mr F Moore, Controller of Accounts, made over, and Capt E A Trevor, RE, received charge of the office of Controller of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, on the 17th Jan 1876.

With the approval of the Director of State Railways, the works commencing on this line are divided into two executive charges to be called the Agra and Chumbul Divisions, Sindia State Railway, and the following postings to these Divisions are made, with effect from the 1st proximo :—

To the Chumbul Division, Head Quarters at Poolgaon, near Dholpur,—H D La Touche, Esq Ex Engr, 1st grade, D A Duns, Esq, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and H H Gaban, Esq, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

To the Agra Division, Head Quarters at Sajraoli—W C Rennie, Esq ExEngr, 3rd grade, Lt C C C B alow R E, Asst Engr, 1st, grade, and Baboo Shiv Dyal, B A Asst Engr, 3rd grade.

J S Brown, Esq, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and Mr C O'Connor, Supervisor, 2nd grade, will for the present be temporarily attached to this office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

[illegible]ary 8th, at Bombay, the wife of Robert Cox, of a [illegible]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

TAYLOR—February, 2nd at 13, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of R. Taylor, C. S., of a daughter.

COCK—[illegible]

[illegible]

of the memorial. The grant, it is true, is renewed for only one year ; but, if it be taken away next year, all the Municipality has to do is to memorialize the Secretary of State again.

THERE are difficulties about buying and selling horses in India, which, if not altogether peculiar to the country, are quite sufficiently irritating and Eastern to render their modification a matter of much interest to Anglo-Indians. It has been well said that a horse, a house, and a woman are the most fruitful sources of angry epistolary correspondence, if not litigation, in Hindostan ; but perhaps the first is the most perilous of the three to have much to do with, unless, indeed, one is prepared at all hazards to take the consequences. It is our impression that people are not particularly conscientious in this country when they have horses to dispose of. That impression is grounded upon experience. We have known the man who "is reducing his "stable" in the flesh, and have credited his assertion that for this, and for this reason only, has he parted with that horse which went lame a week after purchase and never got well again. We have met the man every day in society who never has a horse to sell, but will let any one, curiously enough, take the pick of his stable for a consideration ; and we are acquainted with that pleasant, cheery individual who has always a horse to sell and is only pleasant so long as you do not purchase it from him. But they are all much the same in the long run. They are not sticklers about probity where a horse is in question, and they rely upon human vanity to conceal the laxness of their morality. In that story of the show of the horse with his head where his tail ought to be, the people who went in at one door and out at the other never told the crowd outside how they had been duped of their pennies ; and so the gentleman dealer who sells a horse which "he believes to be perfectly sound" relies much upon the conceit of the purchaser for his safety when the latter discovers by-and-by that the soundness and the belief were purely mythical. He, the victim, tries to pass on the animal to another, or the beast gets into the hands of a professional dealer, and begins *de novo* with a new round of owners.

But if private dealing is uncertain and unsatisfactory, what can be said of the commission agents with others who have their best profit in a likely looking animal with some occult disease which they can sell dear and buy cheap over and over again in the same station ? We knew such a one who honestly confessed that a certain horse was a small fortune to him, he having several times bought it at auctions for something under a hundred rupees and sold it again for five or six hundred. There may be honesty in these men, and transactions of the kind are discussed among themselves as perfectly fair and legal ; nevertheless, we can hardly credit this sort of business paying in the long run, at least, where there is any opposition agent carrying on his trade on the principle of honesty being the best policy. However, it is unfortunately the fact that many persons think honesty and horse dealing incompatible with each other. Whence a great deal of shiftiness among both buyers and sellers, which would be in a great measure unnecessary if people took a wider and more generous view of dealers and dealing. A horse is a ticklish commodity to purchase, no doubt, and the buyer must always be to a certain extent suspicious of a creature which can so easily have many things wrong with it not apparent to the unprofessional eye ; but, though this is a fact, there is no reason to exaggerate suspicion until it becomes inconvenience, or to make horse-dealing worse than it naturally is. Buyers have hardly reason to be angry if dealers are artful, for the buyers themselves set the example of trickery in their very suspicion of the others. And, although we might be told that the horse-dealer or commission agent who sold horses with their faults as men sell other things would be ruined in a year, we confess we should like to see the experiment tried, and the imperfections [illegible] horse no more concealed than the inferiorit[illegible] a bale or something or other, damaged, le[illegible] say, by sea water.

It is not only d[illegible]cult to avoid being "done" in the purchase [illegible] a horse, but there is a trouble and loss in getting rid of an animal which we much wish some speculative genius could rectify. At the present moment, the dealer, commission agent, livery stable-keeper, or whoever the man may be to whom a horse is consigned for sale, has it all his own way against the owner. Mr. Brown, we will say, sends a horse to such-and-such a stable or agent for sale, and it is hard to see where the interest of the stable proprietor lies in selling him. He will gain his commission, certainly, if the horse is sold, but on the other hand he will receive livery for the horse's keep so long as the animal remains on his premises. It comes to much the same thing in the long run whether the horse eats his head off or is sold. In either case the stable proprietor is secured against loss, but not so the owner. The latter can only trust to the desire of the stable proprietor to maintain a reputation, if he has one, for fair dealing and a facility for getting rid of gentlemen's property. In the case of Mr. Brown having to proceed suddenly to England, it often happens that he orders his horses to be sold outright, and for whatever they will fetch, at a day's notice, rather than leave them behind to eat, as we have remarked, their own heads off ; but there is no help for this misfortune, so long as the interest of the commission agent is divided between keeping the horse and selling him. It is rather unsatisfactory, too, for an owner to receive, as he may at times, a bill for a horse sold somewhat in this fashion. Price realised, four hundred rupees : keep, one hundred and fifty for so many months ; commission, so much more ; shoeing, physic, &c., more and more ; balance, so much, *payable at three months' date.* This reminds us of the Cincinnati pigs which walk into a certain manufactory fine promising pork, and come out of the establishment in beggarly strings of sausages,—who can say how ? It is bad enough we should think for this Indian sweating process in horse-selling to diminish the value of a horse by two-thirds ; it is even worse that at the end of the affair the owner is often refused ready cash for his beast. Bills are, however, not in fashion when one buys from a dealer or agent. It is usually no question of ready money then, but we suppose this kind of thing is another source of profit to the commission agent.

Now, we have no desire to run down the character or reputation of those who traffic in horses, nor [illegible] to injure their business, but in common fairness we think it must be said that they have at present rather too much of the whip hand over the public. The latter is in fact, helpless when the former choose [illegible]

[illegible]

OUR GENEROUS LONDON FRIENDS.

[illegible]

VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As vaccination is said to be the only preventive for the epidemic of small-pox now prevailing, will the Health Officer publicly advertise the places where people can be vaccinated by the authorised Government vaccinators ?

The Goculdass Hospital would be a good place, owing to its proximity to the tramway.—Yours, &c.,

8th February. NERVOUS.

THE GIRGAUM DRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me, through the columns of your paper, to draw the attention of the Municipal authorities to the highly discreditable state of the drains in some parts of Bombay ? Take, for instance, the Girgaum Back Road,—a subject for reproach to every one connected with the inspection of it, if there ever is such a duty done—all along one side there is a drain, the stench from which at times, owing to its stagnancy, is literally *intolerable.* You can just imagine to a certain extent what it is when I tell you that it often emits a gaseous quality that almost blinds one when crossing it, and this nuisance, too, I should observe, is *close under the windows and doors of dwelling houses.* Yet no notice is taken of this squalid gutter further than a sweeper once in a way throwing a few handsful of disinfectant powder on the surface, or raking up the contents to produce a current, after they have been laying stationary for days together ; and this raking does not, as you can easily comprehend, tend to improve matters. Now, I think it is due to the residents of that quarter to have their comfort as much considered as the residents of more popular parts of the city, when one recollects that they are equally called upon to pay their share of whatever tax is put in force from time to time, and I hope you will so far favour me as to allow this a small space in an early issue, with a view to its attracting the eye of some kindly disposed Town Councillor.

8th February. OLIVER INGRAM.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you enlighten me as to the drift of Mr. Jas. Richardson's letter ? I really am at a loss to understand it, except that it appears to imply that the Brothers are impostors, and that they actually use their own hands during their performance.

I do not intend to make any remark upon Mr. Richardson's letter further than to say that no doubt he, as well as Professor Anderson, would be very glad to invest a thousand pounds to learn the secret of the Brothers' operations. I know I should, and consider it a good investment. Let Mr. Richardson attend one of the séances and allow himself to be tied, and answer for it he will find himself as secure from using his hands, or being able to move, as if he were in a straight jacket in Colaba Asylum, or one of the cells of Singapore Jail. Let him write more sensibly or he may get himself criticised. I like his moralizing, however, it is really good.

FUNNY JOE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are not in the habit of noticing opinions whether publicly or privately expressed, of individuals who choose to assail us upon the subject of spiritualism. Our position before the public is well known. We present our exhibitions, leaving the public to judge of their merits or demerits, making no claims but those which are usually accorded to all public exhibitors pursuing their legitimate profession. But, in a communication signed "James Richardson," which appeared in your issue of to-day, there are statements which, to say the very least, are a long way from the truth, and which need considerable correcting.

In regard to Professor Anderson, we think that the following challenge sent to that worthy while we were in London and published in the leading papers of London at the time will be a sufficient answer :—

308, Regent Street, Oct. 8, 1864.

SIR,—Having read your letter in *The Morning Post* of Saturday last, we beg to accept the challenge made or implied in that communication. We are ready to appear before a party of twelve or more gentlemen, specially chosen as capable of fairly investigating the phenomena we present. You shall be present, and shall have every facility given you to examine the empty room and the instruments we use. You shall then explain, to the satisfaction of the gentlemen present, the legerdemain you have stated we employ or produce, if you can, in your own person, the same results. Should you succeed by legerdemain in performing or imitating those results, or be able to detect and expose imposture, we shall then be ready to acknowledge that your accusations are justly founded. But if you fail, as we are well assured you will do, we shall require you to retract publicly the accusations you have publicly made against us.—We are &c.,

BROTHERS DAVENPORT.

To Professor Anderson, St. James's Hall.

Your enthusiastic anti-spiritualistic correspondent also asserts that Professor Anderson offered a reward of one thousand pounds. If so, he certainly showed a liberality which your correspondent does not indulge in; he also states that we were obliged to leave some place in the United States in a hurry, *but to the credit of our country we can justly* refute that slander, and assert that religious intolerance is not quite as rampant as that, in the 19th century,—not in the United States.

But even if it had been so it would simply prove that those individuals who amused themselves by indulging in *raps and taps* should have lived two hundred years ago when religious persecution was in vogue, and persons were burned at the stake for their religious opinions. Such choice expressions as knaves, humbugs, and impostors, we can afford to pass by unnoticed, allowing them to go for what they are worth in the estimation of the public, although it may be well enough for your correspondent, whoever he may be, to bear in mind that there are lawful bounds and limits, to which a man may indulge his spleen, either publicly or privately. Again, he assumes that our performances are a farce, and may produce great evil, and especially in this country. What consistency ! a "farce" produce great evil, and why more in this country than in any other ? Well, if so, the intelligent, unsuspecting and, easily humbugged public (*according to your correspondent*) have great cause to congratulate themselves that they may escape the impending evil through the thundering denunciations of our assailant, who asserts that all who profess spiritualism are humbugs and impostors. If this be true, then, in the catalogue of humbugs and impostors must be placed such men as Judge Edmons, Robert Dale Owen, William Howit, Prof. De Morgan, and a host of other eminent men ; it certainly is an astonishing revelation. Asking pardon, Sir, for this intrusion we will close by saying that we shall take no notice in the future of such uncalled-for bilious attacks, as your correspondent seems to be subject to.

IRA E. DAVENPORT.
W. H. H. DAVENPORT.
W. M. FAY.

Waverley Hotel, 8th Feb.

P. S.—If James Richardson wishes to satisfy his prying curiosity as to what I am Professor of, and if the Waverley Hotel is not too far out of his way, he had better do me the honour of a call, and I will relieve him and promise him ample satisfaction.

W. M. FAY.

THE TOWN COUNCIL AND THE WATER SCHEME.

THE Bombay Town Council at their regular weekly meeting yesterday decided the vexed question of the future water-supply, at least so far as the proposal to hand the works over to an English Company is concerned. The resolution, passed on the motion of Dr. Blaney, is as follows :—"The Council are of opinion that the water-supply of the city should remain in the hands of the Corporation. The Council recognize their responsibility, whatever may be the cost of keeping the city always supplied with good, sufficient, and cheap water. And in the event of the additional supply from Toolsee proving insufficient the Council undertake to recommend to the Corporation the execution of such further works as may be necessary." The consideration of the further question as to whether Mr. Gostling's or Mr. Walton's scheme should be adopted was adjourned till the next meeting in order to give the members an opportunity of reading and considering Mr. Walton's report. A report of the discussion which took place will be given in the *Bombay Gazette* to-morrow.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

[illegible]

any Rig or Size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10.

Boat's Name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag	
Peshawur	Cutter	B B Haselwood, Esq	Blue Swallow Tail	1
Raleigh	Pinnace	Do	Red Triangular with White Lozenge	2
Raleigh	Cutter	The Captain	Red Triangular with White Lozenges	3
Topaze	Do	The Captain	Red & White Squares	0
Morayshire	Do	Capt Dawson	White with Red Cross	0
Prince Oscar	Do	Capt Powles	Red White Cross	0
Undaunted	Launch	Do	White with Red Cross	0
Daphne	Cutter	Do	Red	0
Gitimthruit	Do	Capt Barlow	P and O Flag	0
Undaunted	Barge	The Captain	White with Red Cross	0
The Sloth	Cutter	Capt Barlow	Blue with Diagonal White Cross	0
Doris	Launch	The Captain	White Burgee. Red ball in centre	0
Kwangtung	Gig	W Edwards, Esq	"Lina."	0
Topaze	Cutter	The Captain	Red & White Squares	0
Immortalite	Do	Do	Blue & White Stripes	0
Newcastle	Do	Do	Blue Triangular	0
Doris	Do	Do	White Burgee Red ball in centre	0
Bucephalus	Do	Capt Filgate	Black horse on white ground	0

COURSE.—From stations at Flag-ship to a Flag-boat moored between Caranja Shoal and Gull Island, rounding it, and leaving it on starboard hand, thence round Inner Lightship, leaving it also on starboard hand, and back, passing between Flag-ship and Rendezvous Flag boat moored in-shore of it, heading up the harbour [once round].

There was a fair breeze just at this time but as the day drew on the breeze gradually subsided. The time that the three winning boats passed the Flag-ship was as under :—The Peshawur 3h. 41m. 38s., the Pinnace Raleigh at 3h. 43m. 35s., and the Cutter Raleigh 3h 46m.

FIRST PRIZE.—A SILVER CUP. SECOND PRIZE.—Rs. 15.

SECOND RACE [at 2-15 P.M.].—Boats similar in description, but which in the opinion of the Handicap Committee should not be considered as *bona fide* Ships' Boats. Starting handicapped. Entrance Rs. 10.

Boat's Name.	Rig.	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag	
Foam	Lateen	The Commodore.	Bl with Yel Cross.	1
Kathleen	Sliding Gunter	Captain Carew.	Blue Ensign.	2
Tiney	Cutter	The Confederacy.	Blue with W Cross	3

Tiney allows Foam 2 minutes and Kathleen 7 minutes.

Foam allows Kathleen 5 minutes.

Course.—Same as for First Race.

The times of arrival were as under :—The Foam, 4h. 7m. 13s. ; the Kathleen, 4h. 9m. ; the Tiney, 4h. 15m. 16s.

PRIZE.—A SILVER CUP.

THIRD RACE [at 2-30 P.M.].—Sailing Match for large Club Yachts. Handicapped. Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

Boat's Name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag	
Sea Queen	Lateen	A J Macdonald, Esq	Rear Commodore's Flag	1
Water Queen	"	H Maxwell, Esq.	Vice Commodore's Flag	2
Ianthe	Lateen	C P Cooper, Esq.	Blue Burgee with a Lion	3

Time Allowance.

	To Ianthe	To Sea Queen.	
Water Queen allows	23 Minutes	24 Minutes	0
Ianthe	..	1 Minute	0

Course.—Same as for First Race, but *twice* round.

At the end of the second round the times of arrival were as follow :—The Sea Queen, 5h. 36m. 20s. ; the Water Queen, 5h. 21m. 50s. ; the Ianthe, 5h. 44m. 30s. As the Water Queen allowed the Sea Queen 24 minutes, the prize is awarded to the latter.

PRIZE.—A SILVER CUP.

FOURTH RACE [at 2.45 P.M.].—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Cutter and Schooner Rigs. Starting Handicapped. Entrance Rs. 10.

Boat's Name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag	
Wandle	Schooner	Capt Blackmore.	White Pennant Red Cross.	1
Oriental	"	Capt G F Henry	Green with a Harp.	2

Oriental allows Wandle 10 minutes.

Course.—Same as for First Race.

This race was twice round ; at the second round the Wandle passed the Flag-ship at 5h. 8m. 30s. and the Oriental at 5h. 26m.

PRIZE.—A SILVER CUP.

FIFTH RACE [at 3 P.M.].—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Lateen and Sliding Gunter rigs. Starting Handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15.

Boat's Name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag	
Faerie	Lateen	Capt Searle	Faerie	1
Sybit	"	Dr Lumsdaine	B Y C	2
Rustom	"	J O'Leary, Esq.	C C Pennant	3
Rance	S G	L Reid, Esq.	Ranee	0
Erin	"	F D Parker, Esq	Red with White Stripe	0

Course.—Same as for First Race.

The Handicapping in this Race has not yet been settled, but will be communicated to owners on the day of the Regatta.

The first boat in this race completed the round at 4h. 48m. 05s., the second at 4h. 56m., the third at 4h 37m. 10s., the fourth at 5h. 12m. 50s. and the fifth at 5h. 3[illegible]s.

PRIZE.—A SILVER CUP.

S[illegible] Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. Start[illegible]d. Entrance Rs. 5. No Entries.

ROWI[illegible]ES.

The Rowing Matches comme[illegible] Match stood as the SEVENTH RACE [at 5 P.M.]—[illegible]oared Gigs and Boats, limi[illegible] Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer t[illegible]

FIRST PRIZE—A SIL[illegible] PRIZE—[illegible]

Boat's Name.	No of Oars	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag	
Annie	Four	Capt Pendergast	Triangular Yellow and Blue	1
Rajpoot	"	Capt Lawrence	Blue Pennant White Centre	2
Wee May	"	Capt Brebner	Blue Pennant pierced with an Anchor.	3
Emily	"	Lestock Reid, Esq	Red Burgee with White Cross	0
Morayshire	"	Capt Dawson	White with Blue Square	0

COURSE.—From stations at Flag-ship to a Flag-boat moored about half-mile off in the direction of Cross Island, rounding it, leaving it on the port hand, and back, passing between the Rendezvous Flag-boat and the winning-post on shore at the Admiral's Landing Stage in the Dockyard.

This was a well-contested race ; the Annie, however, came in first, followed closely by the Rajpoot : the other boats were at greater distances.

PRIZE.—A SILVER CUP.

EIGHTH RACE [at 5-10 P.M.]—Boating Club Race. Open to all four-oared out-rigged Boats. Course—½ a mile. Entrance 1 Gold Mohur.

Bombay Crew.

Bow.	J W Pullen, Esq	
2	W Tennant, Esq	
3	J Jardine, Esq	W. O.
Stroke	J R Crott, Esq	
Coxn.	C Candy, Esq	

FIRST PRIZE—A SILVER CUP. SECOND PRIZE—Rs. 10.

NINTH RACE [at 5-20 P.M.],—Cutters, Barges, and Pinnaces belonging to Men-of-War, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling less than ten Oars [European Crews]. Entrance Rs. 5.

Boat's Name	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag	
Immortalite	The Captain	Blue and White stripes	1
Undaunted	"	White with Red Cross	2

Course.—Same as for Seventh Race.

The two boats started well and kept very close together for a long distance. The remarkable energy that the Coxswain of the Immortalite displayed in keeping time for his oarsmen was generally noticed and assuredly indicated that he intended to win, and he did so, but not without great efforts on his part. When the two boats again came in sight near the Umpire the upper part of the body of the indefatigable Coxswain of the Immortalite was moving forwards and backwards with most indomitable perseverance, and when the gun fired over the bows of his boat and proclaimed aloud the victory he had won, the worthy Coxswain rose in his seat and wiped from his brave brows the streaming perspiration ; he had evidently been as hard at work as any one of the oarsmen, but his duties were greatly added to by that strong inward action of the mind which medical men say wastes the tissues even more than manual labour.

FIRST PRIZE—A SILVER CUP. SECOND PRIZE—Rs. 15.

TENTH RACE [at 5-30 P. M.]—Cutters, Barges and Pinnaces belonging to Men-of-War, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling not less than ten oars (European Crews).

Boat's Name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag	
Topaze	Launch	The Captain	Red & White Squares	
Raleigh	Do	Do	Red Triangular with White Lozenges	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Course.—Same as for Seventh Race.

[illegible]

lection of odds and ends in t[illegible] great amusement. The contest [illegible] the finish the winning boat had [illegible] the owner secured his mutton and [illegible] happy. The company soon after [illegible] nion generally expressed was th[illegible] had been most successful. The [illegible] bay Yacht Club afterwards dined [illegible] the purpose on the maidan in f[illegible] Home Building.

THE YACHT [illegible]

THE annual dinner of the Bo[illegible] place last night in a large [illegible] which had been erected for the [illegible] opposite the new Sailors' Home, [illegible] the Commodore, presided, and [illegible] gentlemen present.

After dinner the toasts of "The Qu[illegible] and Princess of Wales," "The Gover[illegible] and "The Navy and Army," were [illegible] Chairman.

The last was responded to by Admiral Macdonald on behalf of the Navy, and Col. Hatch, R. A., for the Army. There were several representatives of both branches of the Service among the guests.

"The Bench and the Bar" was proposed by Mr. Maxwell, and replied to by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Scoble, the Advocate General.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in return proposed "The Merchants of Bombay," including in the toast gentlemen of the Hindoo, Parsee, Mahomedan and Jewish nations, as well as those of the European community. They had all alike in their splendid charities made noble use of the wealth which they had accumulated in the town. The toast was replied to by Mr. Bythell, who lamented the state of adversity to which Bombay merchants were reduced by low prices of Fair Dhollera, Bunder-fees, and Exchange.

The toast of "The Visitors," proposed by the Chairman, was replied to by Captain ("Hadjee") Burton, who said that what explorers prized much more than the little glories of discovery were the cordial receptions they always met with on their return from their fellow countrymen, which fully compensated them for all the hardships they suffered. English travellers were rising in the world. (Hear, hear.) The Germans had lately sent out an extraordinary expedition to explore the whole of Africa, but they had all gone home sick, as had also a number of Frenchmen who were sent to the same country to accomplish a comparatively very small feat indeed. Our English explorers were not made of the same stuff,—witness the English expedition under Lieutenant Cameron, who was an honour to himself and to the noble service to which he belongs. He had accomplished one of the noblest things ever done in Africa, and to him he (Captain Burton) was certain belonged the honour of opening up the whole of inner Africa. He had brought home silver and gold and other natural productions which would probably cause a regular stampede into Africa, and if any man deserved thanks for what he had done it was he. (Loud applause.) In spite of the difficulties he had with the Geographical Society, and from other sources, he had done one of the grandest things the world ever witnessed, and he (Captain Burton) hoped he would receive the credit he so richly deserved (Applause.)

"The Press," proposed by Mr. Frazer Hore, was replied to by Mr. Grattan Geary, and also by Mr. Sidney Blanchard.

Mr. Sedgewick, in replying to "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. O'Leary, expressed regret that no ladies were present, and suggested that next year the Club should have a steamer in the harbour, with a good tiffin on board, so that they could give the ladies a better entertainment than they offered them at present.

Mr. Scoble gave the last toast "Success to the Bombay Yacht Club," and hoped that the Club would soon obtain the Royal Charter.

The Commodore replied, and distributed the cups won in the Regatta during the day. The company then dispersed.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

(BEFORE THE HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KT.)

THE following case was heard and reheard before his Lordship and a common jury :—

THEFT AT THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIE[illegible]S STORES.

Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, an elderly Parsee, was charged with abetment of theft and abetment of cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of 6 cases of Hennessy's three-star brandy ; 6 cases champagne in pints ; 6 cases champagne in quarts ; 6 tins boneless sardines and 12 tins marmalade, the property of the Bombay Co-operative Society. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner was charged with two classes of charges, one charging him with abetment of theft and of dishonest receipt of property, and the other charging him with abetment of cheating, criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation, by using as genuine a forged document which he knew to be forged. The facts of the case were these. Poochajee Eduljee was in July 1875 a clerk and ledger-keeper in the employ of the Bombay Co-operative Society. It was his duty to enter all orders for goods in the day sheets, and on the second day to copy all the day sheets into the day-book. On the 21st July 1875, Poochajee went up to Louis D'Aguiar, a clerk in the employ of the society, with an order which he said had come from Mr. R. V. Reid. Poochajee was at the time accompanied by the prisoner, who was standing in the verandah at some distance from the clerk, and he further said the goods were wanted by Mr. Reid for a party to be given at Poona, and that they were to be sent off to Poona by the 2 o'clock train that day. A coolie was sent for ; the goods were put into a cart ; and the cart was then driven away, the prisoner following it. While the cart was being loaded, the prisoner stood at some distance and gave no orders whatever, but it would be in evidence that both Louis D'Aguiar and the coolie saw him talking to Poochajee, who said, in prisoner's hearing, that the goods were to be sent off to Mr. Reid at Poona. When the cart was ready, prisoner asked Poochajee if he should go ; when Poochajee said "wait, I'll give you a letter." Now, Mr. Reid would tell the jury that he sent no order for the goods in question, and that he did not know the prisoner. The original order for the goods was taken away by Poochajee : it was looked for in the usual place, but was found missing. Nor was there any entry of the order either in the day sheets or the day book. The police had found no trace of the cart or of the goods yet. The evidence would show that the prisoner, while standing in the verandah, must have heard the representation that Poochajee made to Louis D'Aguiar ; and further that the prisoner was heard to say that the goods were required for Mr Reid. The fraud was discovered in this way. The day following the despatch of the goods Aguiar looked for an entry of them in the day book, and on finding none, a suspicion was seized in his mind—which he expressed to the manager, Mr. Essai. The result was that Mr. Mitchell, the then secretary and treasurer of the society, had an interview with Poochajee, who made a statement to him, in consequence of which Mr. Mitchell at once went out for a policeman ; but on his return, found that Poochajee was *non est.* Although a warrant had been issued against him, he had not yet been apprehended. The learned counsel thought that, with the exception perhaps of the charge of theft, as to which there was some evidence, the jury would have no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion against the prisoner.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Louis D'Aguiar, a clerk in the employ of the Co-operative Society, said it was Poochajee's duty to see to the goods passing through the door and to enter them in the day sheets. When an order came, it was Poochajee's duty to enter it in the day sheet, and on the next day to copy the day sheets into the day book, which was kept by him. It was also his duty to keep the original orders that came from the customers. On the 21st July 1875, between [illegible] and 2 p. m., Poochajee brought an order to witness, who took a memo. of it from Poochajee's dictation. He had two orders in his hand, one in English to the effect, "please supply the goods which my servant wants," and another in Gujeratee mentioning the goods required. Poochajee said the order came from Mr. R. V. Reid, whose servant the prisoner was. Prisoner was at the moment standing in the verandah. He said the goods were to go to Poona by the 2 o'clock train, and that as the [illegible]

[illegible]

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 8TH FEB.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day, the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Pleaders, Mooktears and Revenue Agents in Northern India, be taken into consideration. The Hon. Member explained the objects of the measure in detail, quoted authorities and replied to objections which had been raised to admitting Revenue Agents to practice in Civil Courts in rent suits.

Sir R. Temple supported the measure, and laid particular stress on the hardship which would be inflicted on men who, having passed the same examination as those practising in Judicial Courts, were yet debarred from pursuing avocations on transfer suits to Civil Courts by the Act of 1869.

The Bill was passed.

Sir W. Muir then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Government to declare certain coins of Native States to be legal tender in British India. At present coins of all descriptions and varying values were in use. The object of the Government is to legalize certain negotiations being entered into with some Native States to take over their coinage into their own hands, and issue coins of uniform value with coins of the Crown, but bearing the seal of the Sovereign who issued them. Arrangements had been made with one or two States and he hoped others would follow their example.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN BUTLER.

Captain Butler's body was found yesterday. The funeral took place this morning. The whole of the Pilot and Marine Services and a very large number of the general community were present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, 8TH FEB.

The Session of Parliament was opened to-day by Her Majesty in person, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra.

The Royal Speech said that our relations with Foreign Powers were cordial. It was considered our duty not to stand aloof from the efforts now being made by the Allied Powers for pacifying the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina; therefore, while respecting the independence of the Porte, Government had joined in urging the Sultan to adopt such Reforms in Turkey as may remove all reasonable cause for discontent among the Christia[illegible]ts.

"I have [illegible] to the purchase, subject to your sancti[illegible] the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal. [illegible] confidently rely on your enabling my Government to complete a transaction wherein public interests are deeply involved."

"Representations made to China relative to the Burma Expedition of 1875 have been received in a friendly spirit, and I await the result of the enquiry regarding the death of Mr. Margary, firmly convinced that it will be conducted in a manner leading to the discovery and punishment of the offenders."

"I am deeply thankful for the uninterrupted health of my dear son, enjoyed during his journey in India, and for the hearty affection which he has received from my Indian subjects of all classes and races; this assures me that they are happy under my rule and loyal to my throne."

"When the direct Government of the Indian Empire was transferred to the Crown no formal addition was made to the style and titles of the Sovereign, I have therefore deemed the present a fitting occasion to supply the omission. A Bill on this subject will be laid before you."

"A Royal Commission of Enquiry will be opened to examine into the treaties, obligations and instructions relative to the suppression of the slave trade."

"You will be invited to consider what are the best measures for punishing those slave traders who are subjects of the Native Princes of India."

"I trust that the ability and energy displayed in the operations in the Malay Peninsula have restored order and the just influence and authority of this country."

The Speech concludes by stating that Bills will be submitted for the regulation of Ultimate Tribunal Appeals and the amendment of the present Shipping Laws. Legislation will also be introduced on the subject of the Universities and Primary Education.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

LONDON, 7TH FEB.

H. M. Troopship Malabar has passed through the Suez Canal, outward bound.

THE RITUALISTS AND THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Cardinal Manning has disavowed the scheme for a union between the Church of Rome and the extreme Ritualists.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has assumed the command of Her Majesty's ship Sultan, of the Channel Squadron. The Sultan will proceed on a special cruise.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S SCHEME.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7TH FEB.

The reforms contemplated by Count Andrassy have received general consent by the Porte so far as they apply to the Insurgent Provinces.

AFFAIRS IN PERAK.

PENANG, 8TH FEB.

The British [illegible] have ascended both banks of the river [illegible] Qualla Kangsa and destroyed the villag[illegible] Enggar and all houses near. The Goorkhas [illegible] pursued to a place called Prek the Malays of Kotha Lama, which town was the chief resort of the [illegible] characters. Prek has been destroyed. There were no casualties on our side. General Colborne will return to Perak to arrange the distribution of the forces there.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 7TH FEB.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th ult. were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 10th ult. arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 7TH FEB.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera .... 4 7[illegible]

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94¼

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 104½

Bar Silver......... 54 15[illegible]

The [illegible] rate of discount is [illegible] lower than the Bank rate.

[illegible] and India.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 8TH FEB., 7-30 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Amazone, from China, arrived.

MADRAS, 8TH FEB., 10-10 A.M.

H. M. Tenasserim, sailed for Rangoon, at 9-30.

LADY JERVOIS and family returned to Singapore in the Pluto on Tuesday, 25th January, from Penang, where they have been spending a couple of months. His Highness the Maharaja of Johore also returned from Calcutta by the opium steamer Hindostan on 27th January.

THE three officers of the United States Army, Major Generals Upton and Forsyth and Major Logan, who came to India a short time ago, chiefly with the object of witnessing the manœuvres of the troops at the Delhi Camp of Exercise, are now in Bombay, and will, we hear, shortly leave for Persia.

REAR ADMIRAL RYDER arrived at Singapore on the 14th January in his flagship the Audacious, but has transferred his flag to the Vigilant. The Audacious was to leave on the 27th January for Manilla, whither she goes, it is believed, to watch the operations of the Sulu expedition, and the Admiral will proceed in the Vigilant to Sarawak.

THE second wing and head-quarters of the 89th Regiment was to embark at Madras yesterday on board the Tenasserim, to proceed to Thyetmoo and Tonghoo. The guard duty in the Fort, a local paper states will, until the arrival of H. M.'s 67th Foot, be performed by a company of H. M.'s 67th Foot which has already arrived, the Battery of Artillery in garrison, and a party of Veterans who have come in from Palaveram.

THERE is a report current in Singapore that His Excellency Sir William Drummond Jervois has resigned. We do not know, the *Straits Times* states, what truth there may be in this report, but we should not be at all surprised to find it true, and we are perfectly certain that His Excellency will carry with him the warm sympathy of the three Settlements. We refrain from further comment upon the existing conjuncture of affairs for the present.

THE Yokohama *Mail* confirms the rumours which have for some time been rife regarding the sale of the section of railway between Tokio and Yokohama to certain of the nobles. The measure, it can hardly be doubted, had its rise in financial considerations on the side of the Government, who probably will pay so much less annually to the purchasers by way of pensions, crediting them with the amount thus unpaid as so much towards the purchase of the line, which will not be wholly transferred to them for seven years. The administration of the railway meantime remains in the hands of the Government, and, for all practical purposes, the bondholders in Europe, who hold the scrip of the first loan, are in the same position as before the arrangements now referred to were completed. The amount of the purchase money is said to be £600,000, but there is no certainty regarding these figures.

THE *North China Herald* is of opinion that "the Corean question will probably not be left so entirely to the solution of China and Japan, as might at a first glance be supposed; nor even may intervention stop with the good advice of the Foreign Ministers at Peking. The frontier of Russia is now conterminous with that of Corea on the coast, and it is unlikely that she has fixed on Vladivostock and Possiet as the southernmost limits, which she purposes attaining. She may not object to the Japanese thrashing the Coreans, in retaliation for the insolence of which the latter have been guilty; but it is likely that any attempt at permanent occupation or re establishing the old claim to tribute, would elicit a very significant hint that Japan was out of place on the mainland. *Apropos* of this, we may mention that recent advices from the North speak of 1,200 Russians having penetrated nearly to the frontiers of Shingking, in alleged pursuit of some Corean robbers."

THE most important piece of [illegible]erak news is contained in an official telegr[illegible] from Penang, dated the 18th January, relating the results of Mr. Hewick's expedition, which may be briefly expl[illegible] military expedition h[illegible] Birch's murderers, [illegible] had issued a pro[illegible]ards for their ap[illegible] by the hope of [illegible] brought to His [illegible] whereabouts of [illegible] Mr. Hewick, a gentlem[illegible], was sent with a party of picked police and trustworthy Malays from Province Wellesley to a friendly chief in the neighbourhood of where Ismail's party were, and an expedition was organized to endeavour to capture the whole party. The attempt failed though it was so far successful that Panda Indut, Mr. Birch's actual murderer, was killed, and 17 of the elephants were captured; Ismail and Maharaja Lela escaped, but it is thought they will ere long be compelled to come in and tender their submission.

WE read in the *Straits Times* that one of the Chinese prisoners in the criminal prison, who had been convicted of complicity in the outbreak in the jail in February last, in which Superintendent Dent was killed, attacked a native sub-warder named Neekah, while in the latrine, with a changkol or heavy hoe, with which he fractured the poor man's skull and broke several of his ribs, and, when arrested; was still standing over his prostrate victim with the hoe raised above his head, about to inflict another blow. The sub-warder was taken to the hospital, and died on the 22nd January. He was one of the old Indian convicts, who had distinguished himself in that outbreak by his efforts to save Mr. Dent, when he was very severely wounded, and had been rewarded therefore by Government. From the evidence adduced at the Coroner's inquest, it appeared the cause of enmity was that the deceased had given evidence against the prisoner Tay Tit at the trial for Mr. Dent's murder. It was hoped that the lamentable outbreak of February last would have led to increased vigilance, but it appears that there is still a want of efficient supervision and watchfulness, or the prisoner would never have had the opportunity to carry out his murderous design.

HIS Excellency Sir William Jervois returned to Singapore on the 20th January from Penang via Malacca. At the latter place he met some of the chiefs of the adjoining small Native States, but, apparently, nothing more than a friendly conference took place. As the territories of some of these chiefs immediately adjoin our own Settlement of Malacca, there are several important questions which it would have been desirable to settle amicably; but we understand from the *Straits Times* that the chiefs elected to treat with Mr. Davidson, the British Resident at Klang, in whom they expressed great confidence, and His Excellency willingly promised compliance with their wishes. His Excellency has been absent two months at Penang and Perak, during which time he has been mainly occupied with the Perak expedition and Perak affairs. The country is still in the occupation of our troops, the main body being stationed at Qualla Kangsa, where they were at last accounts having difficulty with outlying parties of hostile Malays from Kota Lama; in consequence of a report by Brigadier General Ross, in command of the forces, 250 of the Goorkhas were on the 22nd instant, ordered from Malacca to protect the line and preserve communication between that station and Laroot.

FROM Singapore news comes that the King of Siam intends to establish an overland line of telegraph. A correspondent of the *Straits Times* writes about the project as follows:—Commencing from Province Wellesley, it is, I believe, his intention to run the line on to Bangkok, by way of Sungora and Lakon, with a branch to Tavoy, or some other point in Burmah, where a junction with the Indian telegraphs may be effected. This, in addition to placing Bangkok in communication with the outer world, will, in conjunction with the overland telegraphs through India, Persia, &c., provide a new and distinct route for telegrams from the Straits, and countries farther East, to Europe: while, if our Government put up their own line from Penang to Singapore (and I believe this will be done at no distant date) we should then have direct communication with the West, almost independent of submarine cables, which [illegible] have been proved so unreliable by their frequent and lengthy interruptions. The expenditure on the new line will be trifling as compared with the cost of a cable, for, not only the wood for posts, but labour (a most important item) will be provided free, by the native rajahs tributary to Siam, who, on its completion, will have to see to the line being kept in order: so that, by using native operators, the Siamese Government will be enabled to favourably compete with the cable company, and thus bring about a reduction of the present exorbitant charges.

THE *Penang Gazette* of Jan. 27th supplies the following news from Acheen:—"The Dutch have made further progress at Acheen Proper, without encountering any serious resistance. The conquest of the VI mukims has been followed by the submission of the headmen of the adjacent IV mukims, who have accepted the terms offered them by the Dutch. It appears probable that other chiefs will soon follow the example of those of the IV mukims. There are evident signs that the bulk of the population of Acheen Proper are tired of the war, and wish their chiefs to conclude peace, yet fearing the anger of the more warlike disposed headmen, they dare not, as yet, oppose the will of their leaders. The Dutch troops have now advanced to Korung Raba, the first place of importance on the West Coast, about 8 miles from Kotta Rajah, the head-quarters. On the night of the 23rd instant, the Achinese attacked Lemboe East, one of the Dutch outer forts, lying north-east of Kotta Rajah. They were speedily repulsed with loss, but succeeded in killing 4 of the occupants. Lemboe East is situated opposite a district, where the most determined Achinese fighting men have taken up their quarters. General Pel is still at the front. H. N. Majesty has by telegram expressed his satisfaction at the recent successes, both to the general and to the expeditionary forces. The state of health is more favourable, and the spirit of the troops remains excellent. Cattle disease has not yet disappeared.

LI HAWCHANG, who has been sent into the province of Yunnan to enquire into the murder of Mr. Margary, has sent in his first memorial which is published in the *Peking Gazette*. It is really only a subterfuge. What is thought of it at Shanghai may be gathered from the following remarks of the *North China Herald*:—"Just as in every other riot, the people are of course to blame; they became excited and alarmed on hearing that an army (!) of 15 Sikhs was invading the country; and the gentry called out the trained bands; and the officials were innocent of all but failure to control the people, and so on. Just, in fact, as might have been guessed beforehand. A foreigner, moderately well acquainted with Chinese ways, might have predicted two-thirds of the memorial almost exactly. It is noteworthy, however, that the edict leaves a loophole for severe measures to be taken, should enquiry tend to inculpate people of the higher rank than those pointed to in the present memorial. There can be no doubt that every detail and every motive of the outrage are as well known at Peking as they can be after a dozen investigations; so that, if this memorial is intended as a prelude, it is a farce; if as a blind, it is equally silly. It remains to be seen whether, before the arrival of the British delegates in the province, Li will have secured evidence incriminating other persons beside the lawless vagabonds and wild tribes, the notables and militia, who are so far declared the only active agents in the crime; or whether the screen will still be held up before the real instigators.

THE following was issued in a *Penang Gazette Extra* of the 17th Jan.:—

On the morning of the 14th a party consisting of Madras Sappers and some of the Goorkhas, under the command of Lieut nant Hare, were attacked while cutting a road from Qualla Kangsor, by the inhabitants of Kotta Lama. A detachment of 30 of the Buffs under Adjutant Colvill was sent up from Qualla Kangsa as soon as the movement on the part of the enemy was noticed to check it and just had time to get into position when a volley was fired upon them. The Malays continued firing from under cover of the bush but without effect. Our men returned the fire, and judging from the yells of the enemy, with some effect, and the Malays eventually retreated with their dead and wounded.

In the meantime an attack was made on a working party which was cutting wood for the stockade at Qualla Kangsor. A soldier of the Buffs (Short) was wounded in the leg at the onset; the party retreated to the camp as soon as it could, those carrying the wounded man being fired upon continually. Those in the stockade, however formed and lined it, while Captain Guy brought a gun to bear on the enemy and shelled them out of the jungle. Another party of Malays managed to come down the river and attacked Adjutant Colvill's detachment but the naval brigade shelled them off also.

The men who originally attacked Lieutenant Hare's party next turned up and fired into the friendly village of Qualla Sungie, situated opposite to Qualla Kangsor, and throwing down their muskets, had a regular hand to hand encounter with Rajah Usuff's men. The firing from our stockade, however, beat them off. The result of the morning's fighting was two wounded on our side. The Malays appear to have fought with determination and to have chosen a day when a number of officers with a strong escort were away at Kampong Boyah on court martial duty.

Sultan Ismail with Lelah was reported to be flying north.

THE following "Observations" accompany the notice in the *Gazette of India* of the appointment of Sir R. Meade to officiate as Resident at Hyderabad:—"The Governor General in Council takes the occasion of the appointment of Colonel Sir Richard Meade, K. C. S. I., as officiating Resident at Hyderabad, to place on record the high sense which the Government of India entertains of the services rendered by that Officer during his recent employment as Agent to the Viceroy and Governor General at Baroda. When Sir Richard Meade took charge of the Agency at Baroda from Sir Lewis Pelly, on the 10th April 1875, there were many and most important matters in hand; the choice of a successor to Mulhar Rao, and the adoption of suitable measures for giving the youthful Prince selected a sound and wholesome training; the re establishment of the Native Government; revenue and fiscal reforms, particularly those relating to the incidence of the land revenue; the re-organization of the regular and irregular troops of the State; the investigation into, and adjustment of, the long-standing claims of the sirdars and hereditary retainers of the Gaekwar: these are some of the most important subjects with which the Agent to the Governor General and Special Commissioner was called upon to deal, and with which, with the cordial co-operation of the able Minister, Sir T. Madava Rao, he has dealt to the complete satisfaction of His Excellency in Council. To the arrangements made by Sir Richard Meade for the preservation of order, whether in the city of Baroda itself or in outlying districts, the Gaekwar's State is indebted for the peace and prosperity now reigning in those territories: the benefits to be expected from the measures of sound administration, which have been introduced into the State in accordance with Sir Richard Meade's advice, are not less important, and as the Government of India is deeply concerned in the welfare of the Baroda people, and of His Highness the Gaekwar, the cordial thanks and acknowledgments of His Excellency in Council are due to the Officer through whose successful exertions that welfare has been promoted."

BOMBAY.

BAND CONVEYANCE FUND.—We received yesterday Rs. 5 from Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., on account of the Band Conveyance Fund.

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—R[illegible]ma Mahadoo, a reckla driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 2 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for torturing his bullocks.

THEFT OF A CLOCK.—On Monday last some person entered the premises of a Mr. Pereira at Khandawady, and stole an English clock valued at Rs. 15. Enquiries by the police are in progress.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Hurry Cheemah and two other reckla drivers were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each, by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, for driving their vehicles on the Mahaluxmee road in a rash and negligent manner.

THEFT AT GUNWADY.—A Dhobie, named Mukun Narayen, has reported to the police that on Monday evening last, during his absence, some person entered his premises and stole a quantity of clothes and two smoothing irons, of the collective value of Rs. 45. Enquiries are being made by the police.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, the following cases of selling spirituous liquors without a license from the Commissioner of Police were disposed of by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee:—Rustom Aspandiar, an Eranee Parsee, was fined Rs. 20.—Fakeerjee Hurry and another were fined Rs. 10 each.—Suckoo, woman, was fined Rs. 5.—A Parsee, named Byram Boman, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, on a similar charge of selling liquor without a license.

CRICKET.—A return cricket match to the one played during the Christmas holidays has been arranged for today between an eleven composed of officers of the Detached Squadron and the Bombay Gymkhana. Owing to the present being the busy (?) season of Bombay, there has been great difficulty in getting a Gymkhana eleven together, or this match would have been played before now. The strong winds which now prevail during the day have covered the Esplanade with a coating of sand, and it has been a difficult matter to get anything like a decent wicket for to-day's play. Tiffin will be served at 2 o'clock.

THE BAZAAR AT THE TOWN HALL.—The Bazaar in aid of the building fund of the Baptist Church Day School, which was opened yesterday at the Town Hall, by Brigadier General Gell is a great success. A large assortment of fancy needlework and other goods is exposed for sale, and additional attractions are offered in the shape of musical performances. The band of the 20th Native Infantry played yesterday, and Mr. Locke Gray will preside at the organ this afternoon. It was unfortunate that the day of the Regatta should have been chosen for [illegible] of the [illegible] and no doubt the latter suffered somewhat from the rivalry, but still the attendance was large, and will no doubt be larger still this afternoon and evening.

THE THEFT BY A SEAMAN.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Thomas Dorne, a seaman of H. M.'s ship Narcissus, was brought up on remand and placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, charged with theft of two glass tumblers, the property of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, and also with assaulting and resisting Constable Atkinson in the execution of his duty. Mr. W. B. Fisher, a Lieutenant of H. M.'s ships Narcissus, appeared before his Worship to testify as to the character of the prisoner. He said that the prisoner had borne a good character for the past five years with one exception, that he had recently been flogged for insubordination. The Magistrate in disposing of the case acquitted the prisoner on the charge of theft, and convicted him of the charge of assault, for which prisoner was fined Rs. 30, or in default to suffer three weeks' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

THEFTS.—The following cases of thefts were disposed of yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee;—Cassee, woman, for stealing ornaments from the person of a girl, was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.—Luximon Narayen, for stealing Rs. 18 belonging to Bapoo Rama, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.—An old offender, named Gungaram Rowjee, for stealing 4 annas from Currimsee Poonja, was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.—Rama Dhurmajee, for stealing fourteen pieces of wearing apparel and two copper vessels, the property of Dadameah Bapoomeah, was sentenced to receive twenty stripes.—Abdool Cadur, for stealing Rs. 1-10 from the person of Vishram Khidaree, was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction. The following cases of thefts were disposed of yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper:—Ookmuttkhan Syudkhan, a noted pick-pocket, was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail for stealing Rs. 2-2-0 from the pocket of Khan Mahomed Moonshee.—Mahomed Ismail, for stealing Rs. 5 from the person of Abdool Kadur, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in the Common Jail.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse and suite left this by last night's train to Sholapore, and from thence they proceed today to Beejapore, by horse and bullock dâk, which has been already laid between Sholapore and Beejapore for His Excellency.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 8.

A CAMP FOR H. M.'S 14TH HUSSARS.—A camp has been pitched at this station for locating Her Majesty's 14th Hussars, which is daily expected to arrive from England *en route* to Bangalore. Their families will be located at the Rest-house. On their arrival at Bombay they will be brought to Poona by special trains, and, after a short halt, they will proceed by special train to their destination, Bangalore.—*Id.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., and Staff will leave to-day for Bombay. The following officers will accompany His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—The Adjutant-General of the Army, the Quartermaster General of the Army, the Judge Advocate-General of the Army, the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, the Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery. Correspondence of an emergent nature only to be addressed to Bombay.—*Id.*

CHARGE AGAINST AN OLD SERVANT.—The City Magistrate has had the acting police inspector of this district, Sheikh Ameen, arrested and admitted to bail in connection with the gold *vela* said to be missing from certain ornaments, for the theft of which a convict is now undergoing imprisonment. The thief buried the ornaments which he stole in his hired house, which happens to be the property of Sheikh Ameen. Under Sheikh Ameen's investigations the buried ornaments were found. The thief maintains that there was a gold *vela* among the ornaments he buried, and this *vela* is missing. A constable under Sheikh Ameen was arrested on suspicion of having made away with the *vela*. This constable offered to make a confession if a certificate of pardon were given him. He was induced by the hope of pardon to state that the *vela* was taken by Sheikh Ameen and his wife. The Magistrate could not give a certificate, as the case was not triable exclusively by the Court of Session. The Magistrate then committed the constable for trial to the Sessions. Whether the constable will maintain his statement in the Session Court remains to be seen; and if he does, whether on such evidence Sheikh Ameen will be put on his defence also remains to be seen. Sheikh Ameen has had a long and honourable service. Next to Rao Bahadoor Abdool Kadur, for whom he has been acting as police inspector of the Poona district, while that officer was on the personal staff of the Prince of Wales, he is the ablest detective officer in the district. He is, moreover, the object of jealousy on the part of many of his subordinates. All these things will be duly considered by those whose duty it is to inquire into the matter, before they will attach suspicion to such a man as Sheikh Ameen. We expect to see him cleared of all suspicion in this matter.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following cases:—

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. KHUNDEROW MORESHWUR.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, on behalf of the Bank, asked for a month's postponement on the ground that the parties were negotiating for an amicable settlement. The application was not opposed and was granted.

THE SAME BANK V. BUTTONSEY LUDHA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by the same solicitors for the plaintiffs, applied for a month's postponement: the suit to be afterwards transferred to the long cause list. Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for the defendants, consented; and the Court granted the application.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND [illegible]AVING COMPANY V. CURSETJEE RUSTOM[illegible] WADIA.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, instruc[illegible] Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, for the plai[illegible]ked for a fortnight's adjournment on the groun[illegible] that the defendant had paid a great portion of the debt, and was about to pay the balance. The application was granted.

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. COOVERJEE SORABJEE DUBASH.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the Bank. The defendant who appeared in person, produced his schedule and admitted the debt. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,400, with interest at 5 per cent. from 24th October 1870 till judgment, costs, and interest at the same rate on the judgment; with stay of execution against the defendant's property and stay of execution against his person until the 17th inst.

THE SAME BANK V. ROWJEE DADARAM.

Mr. Taylor, for the plaintiffs, applied for a month's postponement in consequence of the agent of the official liquidator having fallen down from his horse and broken his collar-bone. The application was granted: plaintiffs to give notice to defendant of the postponement.

THE SAME BANK V. VUSSONJEE PREMCHUND.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant produced his schedule and admitted the debt. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 3,500 with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at the same rate: with stay of execution against the property, and stay of execution against defendant's person until the 17th inst.

THE SAME BANK V. NOWROJEE DORABJEE GAYE.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant produced his schedule and admitted the debt. A decree for the plaintiffs was entered for Rs. 9,000, with interest, costs, and stay of execution as in the other cases.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The undermentioned cases were struck out for want of appearance:—The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank v. Goolam Ali Furrid. The same Bank v. Edward Rehatsk. The same Bank v. Pranjeevundas Toolseydas.

[illegible]JEE LUDHA AND OTHERS V. VULLABHOY GOPALDAS AND OTHERS.

The case was partly heard before his Lordship on a previous day, but on its being called on yesterday there was no appearance for defendants.

Mr. Jardine, who had appeared for [illegible]ants on the previous day, was sent fo[illegible] Court.

His Lordship.—Mr. Jardine, you[illegible] Court waiting for you a considerable ti[illegible]

Mr. Jardine—I have received no [illegible]tions to appear in the case; and my brief [illegible] away from me.

Mr. Inverarity, who had on the previous day appeared for another defendant, made a similar statement.

His Lordship thought the defendants had no defence to the suit, and must have withdrawn from the defence. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs against the defendants, with the exception of defendant Lulloobhoy Gopaldas, for Rs. 18,406 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 13th March 1875 till judgment, Costs, including the costs of chambers and the commission to Broach and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiffs.

The following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball:—

GOSWANIE GIRDHARJEE MAHARAJ V. DAVIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiff and asked for a postponement for two months, which was granted.

CASSUM HAJEE MEETHA V. MEMON MAHOMED HAJEE ALLY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff, applied, with the consent of the defendant, for a week's postponement, as the parties were arranging an amicable settlement. The application was granted.

THE FREER SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY V. LALCHUND BAMDYAL.

There was no appearance for either party, and the case was struck out. Five other suits brought by the same company against Goolabchund Navalchund, Purmanund Bhugwandas, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Canjee Heerjee, and Callidas Megjee, were also struck out for want of appearance. Messrs. Fletcher and Smith were the solicitors in the six cases.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of [illegible] permanent cure by the new remedy, PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe. [illegible]

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF THE POST OFFICE FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

REVIEW BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE chief events of general interest during the year are the constitution in Europe of the General Postal Union, and the improvement of postal communications between India and European countries.

2. The Governor General in Council anticipates much advantage from the operations of the Union, to which India will, it is hoped, presently be admitted with the result of a considerable reduction of the rates of postage between India and Europe and America.

3. The reduction of the charges upon correspondence carried through Germany, Italy, and France, already effected, is satisfactory.

4. Para. 6. The Government of India will regard with much dissatisfaction any recurrence of the delays in the delivery of the mails via Brindisi, which are shewn to have happened in consequence of a revision of the mail contract with the P. and O. Company.

5. Paras. 7—10. The several subsidised steam packet services are believed to have been satisfactorily performed during the year. In future annual reports the Director-General of the Post Office should especially notice the manner in which these services have been carried out,—whether the vessels of the several contracting companies are completely efficient, whether the contract packets have kept punctual time, and any other matters of public interest relating to the work for which so considerable a subsidy is paid from the public revenues.

6. Para. 11. The Government wish to know whether any extra expense was caused to the Post Office by the revision of the through railway time-table between Bombay and Calcutta.

7. Para. 12. It is satisfactory to find that the costly improvements effected in the Calcutta Post Office are bearing fruit. The proposal to abolish the expensive land line between Ahmedabad and Hyderabad (Sind) did not apparently bear any relation to the increased expenditure in Bengal. That measure was connected with the large consolidated subsidy to the British India Steam Navigation Company, and it is to be regretted that in the opinion of the Local Government the considerable saving upon which the Government of India had reckoned could not be effected.

8. Para. 14. The Governor General in Council is glad to read the testimony borne to the energetic cooperation of the authorities of the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways on the occasion of the interruptions of railway traffic here reported. The satisfaction of His Excellency in Council will be communicated to the Agents of these two companies. The officers of the Post Office appear to have used all proper means to make the injury to the mail service as little as possible. The duty must have been especially arduous in the Madras Presidency.

9. Para. 15. The experiment of establishing Camp Post Offices at large popular gatherings for fairs and other purposes should be continued.

10. Para. 16. The attention of the Home Department will be invited to this complaint of the temptations to which the servants of the Post Office are exposed through gambling advertisements.

11. Para. 19. The number of imperial Post Offices increased during the year by 230, from 3,178 to 3,408; and the number of letter boxes by 384, from 3,554 to 3,938. Altogether there are now 7,346 imperial postal receptacles in India, besides the receiving boxes carried by the rural messengers. This does not include the receptacles of the District Post. There are now 1,417 rural messengers employed under the Post Office. In future reports the numbers of these servants should be shewn separately in Appendix IX, and also in a separate column, after the present column 11 in Appendix XIII, so that the Government and the public may see at a glance the progress made in this department of the Post Office which is susceptible of almost unlimited development.

12. Para. 20. The length of the postal lines has increased by 1,282 miles, owing to the opening of communication by sea between Kurrachee and Aden. It now stands at 55,898 miles. The statistics for past years on this subject contained in Appendix XII are interesting, exhibiting the gradual growth of the steam services by land and sea.

13. Para. 21. There is again a very satisfactory growth in the correspondence carried by the Post Office, nearly 7 millions (6·30 per cent.) more covers having been borne in 1874-75 than in the previous years. Here, again, the figures given in columns 17—21 of Appendix XIII, are full of interest, shewing a steady growth in the use of the Post Office which may be safely regarded as a very gratifying proof of the intellectual progress of the country. The number of letters carried has all but quadrupled since 1854-55, and the newspapers have increased in scarcely a less ratio. The figures are indeed full of hope for the future of India. It is observed, however, that the correspondence in the Punjab and British Burma shews no increase, but a decrease. Some explanation of this phenomenon would be desirable.

14. Para 23. The overland parcel post is working well, and attracting more and more business; 25,563 parcels were thus carried in 1874-75.

15. Para. 22. There is an increase again of registered covers by 211,628, or 9·48 per cent., from 2,230,819, to 2,442,447. It is important to remember that the Government accepts no special responsibility in respect to registered covers.

16. In order [illegible]ke a comparison between these statistics and those of a country which has attained to a high degree of civilization, the following figures are taken from the report of Her Majesty's Post Master General for 1874—

	In the United Kingdom.	In British India.
Postal receptacles ...	22,000	7,346
No. of letters ...	... 967,000,000	104,353,076
No. of post cards	... 79,000,000	
No. of newspapers, books and packets	... 259,000,000	11,766,155
TOTAL	...1,305,000,000	116,119,231
No. of registered letters.	4,000,000	2,442,447

17. Para 24. There was an addition of 68 periodicals to the whole number registered, making a total of 610. A column should be added to Appendix XIII, shewing the number of registered periodicals at the end of each year. The numbers are 430 in 1871-72, 478 in 1872-73, 542 in 1873-74, and 610 in 1874-75—another indication of the progress of civilization in India. The list of periodicals will be published in the *Gaeztte* with this review.

18. Para. 26. The letters sent to Europe by the contract mail steamers (2,110,560) largely exceeds, as heretofore, the letters received by India (1,543,574); on the other hand, 325,623 newspapers were sent, and 1,667,658 received by this route. The letters sent both ways have increased from 3,619,132 to 3,654,134, and the newspapers from 1,985,020 to 1,993,281. These statistics also should in future be added in a column in Appendix XIII, with a column showing the amount of the subsidy contributed by India to the P. and O. Company.

19. Para. 28. In response to the considerable expenditure of late years upon this department, there has been a substantial improvement in the proportion of dead letters finally found undeliverable.

20. Paras. 29, 30. The increased sale of labels and envelopes to the public is satisfactory. But the proportion of the revenue received in cash, 31 per cent., is unsatisfactorily large. A column should be added after column 4 in Appendix XIII, shewing this proportion for each year, and the administration should endeavour to devise means for encouraging the greater proportional use of labels.

21. Para. 30. The Director-General of the Post Office should report, with reference to the remarks in the review by the Government of India on paragraph 21 of last year's report, whether he can explain how it is that the sums paid for official postage in *Bengal* (Rs. 2,09,407), and the *North Western Provinces* (Rs. 1,58,591), were so small considering the size and importance of these Provinces, as compared with the sums paid by *Bombay* (Rs. 2,01,403), *Madras* (Rs. 1,78,497), and the *Punjab* (Rs. 1,75,463); also, how it is that *Burma* paid only Rs. 10,851 for all its official postage. Probably in the provinces where the cost is excessive the rules are imperfectly understood. The Post Office officials should always suggest the rectification of any habitual disregard of the rules.

22. Paras. 31—43. The Governor General in Council is glad to find that the subject of the Dist[illegible] Post has engaged the special attention of th[illegible] Dir[illegible]. As explained by him, it is no d[illegible] compare the statistics of the various [illegible]sequence of the differences of principle [illegible] yet prevailing under different administ[illegible] may be gathered from Appendix VII what [illegible] of postal work is performed by the several District [illegible] establishments in aid of the imperial post. The following is an abstract:—

Postal Circles.	Covers received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for Delivery by the District Post. Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Covers posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post. Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	Covers returned by the District to the Imperial Post Undelivered. Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.
Bengal ...	349,466	461,806	811,272	401,087	334,103	735,190	8,764	56,268	65,032
Madras ...	455,410	176,951	632,361	357,055	185,701	532,756	10,558	29,654	40,212
Bombay ...	335,392	548,531	883,923	103,481	138,070	241,551	5,685	48,888	54,573
North-Western Provinces ...	383,944	453,737	837,681	392,378	344,000	736,378	10,636	67,661	78,297
Punjab ...	28,078	14,050	42,128	34,336	10,446	44,738	299	1,982	2,281
British Burmah ...	2,534	637	3,171	1,063	490	1,562	61	34	95
Central Provinces ...	64,077	46,883	110,960	63,658	49,419	113,077	1,384	8,915	10,299
Oudh ...	99,002	224,580	323,582	67,774	149,498	216,567	3,843	35,810	39,053
Rajputana ...	14,363	7,419	21,782	19,045	5,508	24,558	361	1,650	2,011
Assam ...	17,936	18,833	36,769	15,692	16,000	31,682	349	2,381	[illegible]
Total ...	1,750,222	1,948,047	3,698,269	1,484,808	1,183,320	2,668,128	42,489	251,973	294,462

23. The Government of India watch with great interest the progress of these District Offices, which in some respects perform the important work of being pioneers of the imperial post. As each District Post Office becomes self-supporting it is taken over by the imperial department and thus funds are liberated for the establishment of new offices by the District Post. It is in this direction that the Government of India mainly look for the development of the postal service among the agricultural population, which in fact can hardly be said as yet to have been reached; and in the extension of postal facilities among the vast masses of these, hand in hand with the extension of rural education, there is an unlimited field for the growth of correspondence.

24. It will be very satisfactory if the means can be found of so amending the law in Bengal as, without adding to local burdens, to enable the Post Office to make the best use of the funds provided by local taxation.

25. Enquiry will be made in the Foreign Department into the alleged disinclination of Native States to co-operate in the advance of the imperial Post Office. The Director-General should impress upon the officers of the department the importance of obtaining by tact and conciliation the countenance of the native authorities to the extension of the Post Office in their jurisdiction.

26. Para. 44. It appears that the Mutual Guarantee Fund is increasing, and that it much more than suffices for the calls made upon it. The sum of Rs. 20,925 was deducted from the allowances of the officers of the department and added to the Fund during the year, and only Rs. 880 was decreed against it, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,859 at credit of the Fund. A large part of this balance will be eventually restored to the subscribers as they quit the department. Still the facts seem to indicate the desirability of reducing the subscriptions at any rate for the present, and the Governor General in Council is prepared to consider any proposal which the Director-General may think fit to make in this direction.

27. Paras. 46 and 47. The successful discovery of the gang whose operations are here described, is creditable to the Post Office administration and to the Police.

28. Paras. 49—51. The bullock train and passenger services (Non-postal Services) yielded a profit of Rs. 2,38,178, being a large increase over the profit of last year (Rs. 1,25,436).

29. Paras 52—55. The financial results shew a decided improvement as compared with 1873-74. The net cost of the whole department, if no charge be made for official postage, was Rs. 4,66,388, being Rs. 3,05,063 less than the corresponding charge (Rs. 7,71,451) last year. The net revenue, if credit be given for the charge for official postage, is Rs. 6,16,182, being Rs. 3,33,389 more than the corresponding figure of last year (Rs. 2,82,843).

30. Para. 56. The indirect charges quoted in the margin of this paragraph are Rs. 4,86,246. In future, one-fourth of the whole charge for the establishments of the department should be added among these indirect charges as the cost of pensions and leave allowances; and a reasonable sum should be estimated as the share of the department in the cost of the several marine subsidies. If count be taken of these two items, the Post Office is still far from being a source of revenue to the State. Still, the Governor General in Council is satisfied with its progress towards this result.

31. Para 57. The Governor General in Council has directed in this review various additions to the valuable information already given in Appendix XIII. The Director-General of the Post Office should add, in other columns any other important facts bearing upon the history of department, so as to make this appendix, which is already full of interest, contain a complete resume of its progress.

32. Para. 58. The Governor General in Council has read with pleasure the testimony borne by the Director-General to the good services of the following officers:—

Mr. T. W. Gribble, Post Master General, Bengal.

The Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, Post Master General, Madras.

Mr. P. Sheridan, Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office.

Mr. M. Percy, Post Master, Calcutta.

Baboo Anand Gopal Sen, Post Master, Bankipur.

Messrs. E. C. George, Barton, Groves and J. De Caster, Pandit Sundar Lal, Khan Bahadur Cowasji, and Girdhari Lal.

33 The Government of India acknowledge the efficiency with which Mr. F. R. Hogg has administered the department during the year.

THE PERAK EXPEDITION.

(*From the Special Correspondent of the "Penang Gazette."*)

QUALLA KANGSA, Friday, 14th Jan.

IT is now twelve o'clock and the camp has just settled down after a morning's fighting. To-day is the Mahomedan Sunday and the Kota Lama people were apparently worked up to the correct point by their religious men.

A party of Madras Sappers and some of the Goorkhas under the command of Lieut. Hare, had been sent up the river to cut a road through the jungle between this and the house of Wye Wye, the chief of the neighbouring village. Shortly after they had left the camp, armed men were seen crossing over from Kota Lama. Thirty of the Buffs under the Adjutant, Mr. Colvill, were thereupon sent off to check their movements. Scarcely had they reached the working party and made ready to receive the enemy, of whose proximity they were informed by some Malays belonging to the village, when a regular volley was fired upon them without, however, doing any harm. This was succeeded by a dropping fire from the bush, which was equally ineffectual. Not an enemy was to be seen, but a volley fired by our men into the jungle was followed by shrieks which told their own tale. Advance into the dense underwood was impossible, especially as the Malays held their ground for some time. The Buffs behaved well. Each man from his cover watched for any movement of the bush in front or for a glimpse of clothing, drew a bead on the object as calmly as if he were target firing and a yell was the usu[illegible]ent of a shot succeeded by a curious kind of [illegible] the other Malays, which, I suppose, was their [illegible]. Eventually after their dead and wounded had [illegible] removed they retired up the river. In the me[illegible]time the usual working party under the command of Lieut. W. B. Martin, at the camp had been attacked while cutting wood for the palisade. A man Short, of the Buffs, was shot through the leg as he was stooping down to pick up a piece of wood. The Malays had slunk up between the sentries posted round the men at work and Short was shot at from a few yards distance. The men immediately gathered together to retire on the camp and a number more shots were fired at the party carrying the wounded man, all of which, however, were without effect. Immediately the alarm was given, the men formed out and the palisade was lined. A few Malays who showed themselves were dropped. Capt. Gwyn got one of his guns into position and a couple of shells in the jungle forced them to retire back over the Kangsa in the direction of Kota Lama. Then as they dodged from bush to bush the Buff's marksmen had some flying shots which told in a good many cases. It required as quick a hand and eye as snipe shooting and in fact was just the "heavy sniping" spoken of in the Memoranda on the Naning expedition drawn up for this war by the Indian Government. This kind of work went on for some three quarters of an hour.

Meanwhile on the other bank the enemy had come down the river and were firing across at the Adjutant's party. Their attempts, however, were quite ludicrous. Their small arms only carried about 150 yards and the shots fell harmlessly on the water. A big gun which they had got into position was also fired, but the ball only skipped—it could not be called ricochetting—a short distance over the water and sunk. Fire was immediately opened upon them by the naval brigade and a shell and some grape shot induced them to leave. Three rockets were fired up into the village and must have had great effect. The Kota Lama men, however, were not to be turned back under cover of the jungle, but came down to Qualla Linjong, the friendly village opposite us. There, after firing a volley they threw aside their guns and had a regular hand to hand set to with Yusuf's men. The firing on this side, howe[illegible] beat them off.

After driving back the men up the river th[illegible]tant came down with his party, now numberi[illegible] Hare's 15 Sappers and 15 Goorkhas, six[illegible] cleared the ground all the way down [illegible] havildar of the Sappers and Miners wa[illegible] wounded. He had a wound in the calf [illegible] and Short were the only men [illegible] from the Malay [illegible] even we[illegible] Sho[illegible]

[illegible] like rabbits across clearings and paths it is quite impossible to give anything but an approximate number. From the extent of ground over which they extended. I should be inclined to say there were not less than 100. Many of these had the white *baju* on, the signal of determination to fight to the death. It seems indubitable that the Malays have spies who report all our movements, for they chose a day on which several of the Buffs officers were away at Kampong Boyah to conduct a Court Martial and, of course, had a strong escort. Among these were Captains Kelley and Reeves who arrived here on Wednesday evening, the former having just come out from home.

It is extremely improbable that the Malays will try an attack during the day again, though these Kota Lama men are plucky enough for anything. They have sense enough, however, never to do anything unless the advantage is on their side. The moon is just beginning to wane. In another fortnight they may make a night attack, though I do not think it probable considering how strong the palisade round the camp is.

There is a rumour that Sultan Ismail is flying farther North; but nothing certain is known. Leiah is said to be with him. The two men who killed Sub-Lieut. Holme's servant and the Malay policeman are known, and the Mantri's men are out in search of them.

QUALLA KANGSA, Sunday, 16th Ja[illegible]

Yesterday every thing was quiet again. The Malays were counting their losses and meditating on the vanity of human wishes. They acknowledge a loss of three killed, left behind on the ground round the camp here and two wounded up the river. Probably there were more killed up the river, but the bodies were carried off. They own to the three killed here most likely because they suppose we have found the bodies, which we have not. It is said they have moved their head quarters farther up the river, probably owing to a wholesome dread of the rockets, which seem, not unnaturally, to have had a great effect on them. The "friendly" Malays up the river were not less impressed. They describe them as "great black things flying through the air, screaming like an elephant." After the first discharge the women and children took to the hills and their mourning spouses are afraid that they won't come back again. The village of Kota Lama is, however, not by any means deserted. Numbers of men have been seen moving about. Probably, however, they will not come near the camp again, except by night and then only for a hurried volley and a still more hasty skedaddle. They are very ill advised in trusting to their guns, which they do not understand, instead of relying on the spears which in their hand are very formidable weapons. [illegible] they have rifles, [illegible] is, however, evident from the fact that on Friday several bullets came whistling about the officers quarters from the opposite side of the river, a distance of at least three hundred yards, none of them fortunately did any damage. Their blunderbusses, of which they have great numbers, and which they cram full of bits of tin and old iron, are dangerous only to themselves. It was from a slug out of one of these that Private Short of the Buffs was wounded it is true, but the shot was fired from a few yards distance. He is getting on very well, as is also the Sapper Serjeant. The latter was wounded by a bullet which glanced off a tree. The Adjutant, Mr. Colvill, had a narrow escape. A bullet imbedded itself in a tree close by and splinters flew all over him and the bugler who was standing along side. The latter got a splinter in the eye, which did not, however, do any great damage. The road to Wye-Wye's house, during the clearing of which Lieut. Hare's party was attacked, was continued on Friday afternoon and yesterday without molestation. It is almost finished now.

A well has been sunk within the camp, the river water being suspected as the course of the diarrhœa which is still prevalent. Three officers and several men were sent off to Penang the other day suffering from dysentery. They speak in terms of strong commendation of the "Collies Morley dhoolie" which carried off the prize at an exhibition in Calcutta some time ago. It was invented by Dr. Collis the P. M. O. here and Major Morley of the Buffs. Its advantages are manifold. The men are carried easily and comfortably in it; it folds into a small compass, so that it can be readily carried by train and is not liable to damage; furthermore the curtains fold in under the waterproof roofing and form a soft and dampproof bed. This is their first fair trial and they have been pronounced thoroughly satisfactory by those who have used them.

QUALLA KANGSA, Tuesday, 18th Jan.

We have relapsed into quietness again. We keep our eyes on Kota Lama and try to conjecture what they are doing there. We occasionally see them put out in a boat and immediately prepare, should they attempt to come near us. It is said, however, that the Malay says he will not fight with us any more. We use all manner of unfair weapons and it is a great shame. It appears that the last rocket fired from here on the 14th landed in the midst of a band of them and created great consternation and a still greater scramble, which was not rendered any more methodical by the eccentric motions of the "long black thing." Several men have gone over to the Rajah Muda Yusuf within the last few days. On the night of the 16th, the house of one of the deserters was burnt and made a blaze which gave rise to numerous conjectures here. The rest are held together by a system of terrorism practised by a nucleus of twenty-five or thirty men rendered desperate by the knowledge that they are fighting with ropes round their necks. Meanwhile the Rajah Yusuf has erected a fence and a flag defining the boundary between the friendly township of Qualla Lingong and the hostile Kota Lama. Twice during the last two days small bands have crossed to this bank but where they went to, or what they intended to do has not been found out. It is suggested that the chief of the friendly village should be punished for allowing these men to land, but it must be acknowledged that he is in rather an unpleasant situation. He would like to be friendly to us, but there is always the unpleasant consciousness that we will go away and then the Kota Lama spears thrust deep and the edge of their krises is keen.

Sultan Ismail, it is said, is building himself a palace on the borders of Quedah or Kalantan, having apparently come to the conclusion that we do not intend to go after him. He seems to be tolerably comfortable having plenty of rice and elephants, and all his wives to solace him. About Rajah Lelah nothing certain seems to be known. The Lok Raja, whose place is near the camp at Kampong Boyah has gone into Captain Speedy with all his army of ten men. Along another mushroom chieftain of the same district is expected to go and do likewise. It was thought that the Raja of Lok had joined the Kota Lama men, but it seems that he has abandoned his old friends.

Dysentery is still common in the camp, yesterday, one man, a corporal of the Buffs died. Dr. Davis tells me he went off very suddenly. He was first taken ill on the 9th through having been out working in the rain and not changing his clothes afterwards. He was only, however, slightly attacked and was not admitted till the 14th. Even then he seemed to be getting on well and on the 16th seemed to be getting better. On the morning of the 7th, however, he suddenly relapsed and in a couple of hours was dead. Ulceration of the bowels had set in and a blood vessel was perforated. He was buried in the afternoon in the old stockade, where already lie the bodies of the three killed at Kota Lama. The life of another man is almost despaired of.

Apropos, as showing the formidable nature of the Malay spears, I may mention that two of Major Hawkins' ribs were cut clean through, and a large piece sliced off one of the sailor Sone's ribs.

The following Extra was issued on the 17th Jan.:—On the morning of the 14th a party consisting of Madras Sappers and some of the Goorkhas, under the command of Lieutenant Hare were attacked, while cutting a road from Qualla Kangsa, by the inhabitants of Kota Lama. A detachment of 30 of the Buffs under Adjutant Colvill was sent up from Qualla Kangsa as soon as the movement on the part of the enemy was noticed to check it and just had time to get into position when a volley was fired upon them. The Malays continued firing from under cover of the bush but without effect. Our men returned the fire and judging from the yells of the enemy with some effect and the Malays eventually retreated with their dead and wounded.

In the mean time an attack were made on a working party which were cutting wood for the stockade at Qualla Kangsa. A soldier of the Buffs (Short) was wounded in the leg at the onset, the party retreated to the camp as soon as it could, those carrying the wounded man being fired upon continually. Those in the stockade, however, formed and lined it, while Captain Guy brought a gun to bear on the enemy and shelled them out of the jungle. Another party of Malays managed to come down the river and attacked Adjutant Colvill's detachment, but the naval brigade shelled them off also.

The men who originally attacked Lieutenant Hare's party next turned up and fired into the friendly village of Qualla Sungie situated opposite to Qualla Kangsa, and throwing down their muskets had a regular hand to hand encounter with Rajah Usuff's men. The firing from our stockade, however, beat them off. The result of the morning's fighting was two wounded, on our side. The Malays appear to have fought with determination and to have chosen a day when a number of officers with a strong escort were away at Kampong Boyah on Court Martial duty.

Sultan Ismail with Lelah was reported to be flying North.

QUALLA KANGSA, Friday, 21st Jan.

On Wednesday two of Captain Speedy's Sikhs bringing up the mails from Bukit Gantang were murdered in Brapit Pass about a quarter of a mile from Brapit stockade and the mails were burnt. The Malays [illegible] evidently been lying in the bush close to the [illegible] They had fired on the men from the side. [illegible] had then turned round apparently and [illegible] face by another volley. This must [illegible] it was done, for one of the poli[illegible] full cock. The first volley had [illegible] men, but a slug had passed [illegible] and had exploded fo[illegible] killed both on the [illegible] the right breast [illegible] the face. [illegible] sack th[illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] place fixed on; the men on the other bank caught sight of the party and the war gongs were instantly sounded. Immediately Captain Guy sent a shell at them, which was the signal for Captain Garforth to open fire from his station, while Colonel Cox in his turn commenced sending rockets from the camp into the village. The surprise was complete; after making a few minutes stand and firing a few volleys the Malays fled. Several of them came down in the direction of Enjong, as was anticipated, and were met by Major Morley's party, which had again started after the first cessation of firing—ten minutes after the first gun. The fugitives were received with a volley and one at least of the four seen was killed, his body being afterwards found by the Raja Moode's men. The party then proceeded up towards the centre of the village, burning every house that was encountered. The jungle was burning very thick, and the Malays followed the party all the way up in hope of catching a straggler. Every now and then a gun was fired at us, but not one took effect. On several occasions the Malays were caught sight of, or the jungle was seen moving, and half a dozen shots or so were sent after them, with what result is not known. Going on in this way the whole of the village, which remained from the fourth, was burnt to the ground. Finally the party struck the river just below the mosque and opposite the place from which Captain Guy had been firing. There it was found that the Kota Lama men had erected several lines of fences at right angles to the river, and had cut down trees as obstacles, evidently expecting that if we attacked again we would come up the [illegible]k as we did on the 4th. They had also built small [illegible] and sentry boxes on the river bank, which here is steep and high, and had two guns in position. These they [illegible] fired fruitlessly in the morning.

The fences were levelled, the sheds [illegible], the guns spiked, and thrown into the river. After [illegible] little farther up the party turned and came b[illegible] the camp, capturing several boats and burning some more houses. The two war gongs were also taken and brought back to the camp, where Captain Speedy sounded the note of victory on them. Altogether the expedition was a complete success. Not a single man of our party was wounded; several of the enemy must have been killed and they are now completely burnt out.

After their first scare at the rockets was over, the Malays from the friendly village came down to look on. The more they saw of the rockets the more alarmed they were at the gajah,—the elephants,—as they call them. Their terror was increased all the more by the splendid shooting made by Capt. Gwyn's party. The head-man of the village was asked where the enemy were likely to assemble or pass. He pointed to a tree with red leaves [illegible] rocket went crashing right into it. The shriek[illegible] and whistling of the rockets as they went ricochetting among the palm trees had

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made them thoroughly friendly. Every time a rocket went off "screaming like an elephant" or a shell flew hurtling into the village, they would hold up their hands, and open their mouths, and ejaculate Oy! Oy!. One man was completely convinced they were unfair weapons. "Oh, that's beastly, you know, that's devilish; hang it all, who's going to fight against those things!" In passing through the village we noticed some trees cut through by them, and the earth ploughed up in some places close to the houses. Mr. Maxwell posted a notice in Kota Lama to the effect that 200 dollrs. reward will be given for the head of the chief man Kader, 100 dollrs. for those next in rank, and 50 dollrs. for any other Kota Lama man. So I fancy we have got rid of these scoundrels completely now. There must have been several of them killed yesterday. The naval men sent a shell which exploded within 10 or 20 yards of a party of twelve or more, and some of them must have been hit. It is hardly possible either that the cross fire on the village could have allowed them to get off unscathed. This morning we have received information that the chief and thirteen men dodged Major Morley's party all the morning. Some of these men can hardly have escaped being hit.

On Thursday Private Neale of the Buffs died. He was one of the strongest men in the regiment, and at the sports last Christmas day won a prize for putting the stone, but injured himself internally and did not recover. To-day a Goorkha has also succumbed. The Goorkhas are more attacked than the Europeans, sixteen out of fifty being laid up. There are about forty Europeans sick.

THE SUNGIE UJONG EXPEDITION.

A CORRESPONDENT who was at Sungie Ujong during the late expedition writes to the *Penang Gazette* as follows:—

"In the published reports of the operations of our troops up above Rasse, I notice particularly, that all the credit for the successful issue of the expedition is given to the military authorities. Without wishing to under-estimate the services rendered by that branch of the service (which by-the-bye is a pleasing contrast to the management of the Perak expedition so far as the Qualla Kangsa portion of it is concerned), I think, and so does everybody else down here, that most, if not all the success which crowned the operations of our troops there is due to the completeness of the arrangements made by the Civil Commissioner, Colonel Anson. It was he who drew up the plan of the attack on the Putus Pass, directed all the operations, and *insisted* on their being carried out to the letter. To prove my statement I may mention that to my positive knowledge he issued the following orders on the 14th December.

"'The front attacking force, consisting of a detachment of artillery—1 gun, 1 mortar and rocket apparatus and a party of the 10th Regiment, was ordered to move along to the front of Bukit Putus pass, was to clear the front of the stockade and to make a breastwork with an embrasure to cover the gunners in action and those in charge of the mortar were to wait to attack until the party in the rear had given signs of having commenced the assault.

"'Another Detachment comprising, artillery with 1gun, a party of Goorkhas and the Naval Brigade with rockets, was to move round to the rear by the Pantay road on the first day and on the next to occupy in skirmishing order the level ground between Bukit Lenjoot and Bukit Ansa in order to cut off the retreat of the enemy should they evacuate their stockades, and scatter and retreat.

"'The troops were finally instructed to take up their position near Terrachee and await instructions regarding further movements.'

"I may furthermore add that had it not been for Colonel Anson and *his* staff the expedition would have been in the same deplorable position as regards transport, as the Perak one.

"I see furthermore that Mr. Daly is accused of having entered into the territory of a foreign 'potentate,' without permission and hence the attack upon him. Allow me to contradict this statement. He was attacked at least 3 miles within the boundary of the Klana's (of Sungie Ujong) territory, and even had he been surveying in the Moar district the letters from the Lieutenant Governor of Malacca to the chief of that country ought to have protected him, if our prestige is worth a cent's purchase."

THE DILEMMA.

(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for January.)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of February 1.)

THE children being so well occupied with their new toys as no longer to notice the stranger, Yorke soon beat a retreat to the drawing-room, and the opening of the hall door shortly afterwards announced the arrival of the master of the house, who came in at once to greet him.

"Welcome to our humble home," said the proprietor, shaking hands with him again; "I am sure we are all very proud and very delighted to receive you among us. Excuse my not having been here to meet you, but the minister must be about his work, you know, instant in season. Have you seen Rebecca yet? Upstairs, I suppose: yes, the nurse is in the house; the affair may come off at any moment, you know. It is quite an unexpected thing, to be sure, after having been married to my last poor dear wife for so many years without having any family, to find the little people coming upon me so fast, and it is a great responsibility placed on us."

Mr. Morgan made this observation as though regarding the arrival of his young family much as a gardener might view the sudden appearance of a crop of mushrooms on his lawn—a phenomenon, as it were, for which he was in no way responsible. "However," he added, "all these things are ordered for the best. But your sister will come down to dinner, I hope. Dear me, it is close on the time! I will just go and wash my hands, and join you directly."

Mrs. Morgan descended to the drawing-room shortly afterwards, leaning on her mother's arm, and then the servant announced dinner.

"We are quite alone, you see," said the vicar as they sat down; "we should have liked to ask a few friends to meet you, but of course that is impossible just now. Rebecca, my love, I hope you will be able to make a good dinner. How are all the children? I have really seen nothing of them to-day, I have been so busy."

There was plenty to be told of the children's doings, to which their father gave as much of his attention as could be spared from the serious business of the meal; for if the vicar did not eat luncheon he made up for it at dinner, encouraging his wife by example as well as precept. The meal was good and well served, although a parlour-maid was the only attendant. And Mr. Morgan seemed anxious to play the host well, but somehow the party was not a lively one. He was evidently accustomed to be looked up to and made much of, in his own house as well as out of doors; and although disposed to give the first place to [illegible]is wife just at present, in view of her interesting situa[illegible]on, he did not fit well into the second place. Rebecca [illegible] lost for the time the energy needed for a playing [illegible] her husband's self-love, her brother could not [illegible]ly into the allusions to parish politics and in[illegible] sorrows which made up the conversa[illegible]ke was evidently oppressed by her [illegible] while the latter, although treat[illegible]spect, extended at the most a [illegible]ance to the good lady's re[illegible] was not worth se[illegible] could hardly be [illegible] spoke; and as [illegible]ited pretty [illegible] Dearest [illegible]aid

[illegible]

is better to make them religious if you can, than to leave them utterly uncared for."

"And do you call it making them religious, my dear sir, to strengthen them in all their Popish practices? Only to think," said Mr. Morgan, turning up his eyes and nodding his chin, "that Government which calls itself a Christian Government should actually spend its money in the spread of idolatrous practices?"

"A Christain Government! You speak as if Roman Catholics were not Christians. Why, out in India we look on Roman Catholics as being the very next thing to ourselves in point of faith."

Yorke, it will be seen, was but a simple young fellow, and his brother-in-law evidently thought him so, for he did not care to pursue the argument, but looking before him as if addressing the company in general, said, after a pause, "Ah, well, well, I fear the state of things among our erring countrymen in the East must be indeed grievously lax."

"I don't know about that," said Yorke, taking him up. "You see, when the next faith you come in contact with is that of a Mussulman or a Hindoo, one gets to look on a Roman Catholic as something very close indeed."

"That is surely a very shocking state of things. I fear Papist errors must be working their insidious way in India as rapidly as here. This laxity of thought is evidently a device of Satan to ensnare our weaker brethren."

"It is a laxity which you do not appear to be in danger from here at any rate, judging from my short experience. The drum ecclesiastic seems to be beaten freely down in these parts. People are apparently not likely to go wrong for want of being called hard names."

"True Christians, my dear colonel," said the incumbent, with an air of superiority, "must be instant in prayer and labour for the true doctrine delivered unto them, in season and out of season."

"It seems to me, with all deference, that you are all so busy quarrelling with those Christians who don't agree exactly with yourselves, that you have no time to bestow on the very large number who are not Christians at all. Yet they are the people who stand most in need of your ministrations. If a man is truly religious, it is surely of comparative insignificance whether he is a religious Protestant or a religious Roman Catholic, or whether he is a Churchman or a Dissenter, still less whether he is a High or Low Churchman. Why don't you let him go to heaven his own way, and turn your theological weapons on the large and increasing class who don't believe in Christianity at all, or rather who have never taken the trouble ever to so much as think about heaven or hell?"

"That is very shocking," observed Mrs. Yorke; "but, my dear Arthur, you military men use very strong language."

"Dearest Arthur always was so impulsive," said Rebecca, languidly, from her easy-chair; "but here comes the tea; perhaps you will make it, mamma."

Tea ended, Rebecca presently retired, first giving her dearest Arthur a languishing embrace; and Mrs. Yorke and her son left soon after, the lady bidding her son in-law, on parting, to be sure to send for her the moment she was want-d—an injunction which, however, while repeatedly thanking her for, he did not promise to obey. He also declined her invitation for the small party which Mrs Yorke was going to give on the following evening, in honour of her son's arrival, waving it away with his hand as if the idea of his joining in such an amusement was too absurd to be seriously considered, and saying he must leave such things to the gentlemen of the Close who had nothing better to do, while at the same time asking Yorke's acceptance of a small bundle of pamphlets to be read at his leisure. They were all, Yorke afterwards found, by the same author and on the same subject,—The Errors of Popery; the Protestant's Guide; Hold fast the True Faith; The New Gunpowder Plot; The Christian's Anchor in Papist Storms; A Brand saved from the Burning, being the narrative of the deliverance of a young Protestant lady from conventual toils. Mr. Morgan had spent six months abroad upon this feat, it appeared, while holding his former living, and with the aid of the young lady's father and mother had succeeded in bringing her back to England and Protestantism—the crowning triumph of his ministry, he used to say; but what became of the rest of his parishioners during his absence he did not mention.

"William is very clever, I know," said Mrs. Yorke, as she walked home with her son, "and is so highly looked up to by the people who attend St. Clement's, and all that, which is very gratifying to see, of course; but I wish he would keep on better terms with the people in the Close—it makes it so awkward for me. How different it used to be in your poor dear papa's time! He was always quite friendly with the neighbouring clergymen, and the squire too, who never came to church at all."

Arrived at home, Yorke proposed that they should take a turn in the garden, the evening being still light and warm, thinking that his mother would be glad of the opportunity for the confidential chat that they had so far been prevented from having; but she pleaded the necessity for early hours, that she might be up in time for early service at the cathedral next morning, so her son repaired to the garden for his cigar alone, and paced the little gravel-walk in bitter mood. Coming back to what he thought would be home, he found himself among strangers. His mother and sister, he felt, were as widely separated from him as if he were still in India. Was it his fault or theirs, that there should be no real affection between them? And coming in he locked up the house and sought his room, feeling inexpressibly lonely; and, as always happened when in such mood, his thoughts reverted to the days of his young love, and to vain conjectures about the secret of Olivia's disappearance.

Next morning, as an early riser, he was up as soon as his mother, and ready to accompany her to the cathedral. The service was held in the lady-chapel, which, however, was quite large enough for the congregation, there being [illegible] ten persons present, all females but himself; [illegible] officiating clergyman —in consideration perhaps of the smallness of the congregation—did not detain them long, but read through the service with a wonderful rapidity that suggested long practice.

"There is something so refreshing about this early service," said Mrs. Yorke, as they walked home; "it seems to shed peace over the whole city—especially on all of us who live under the shade of these beautiful towers."

"Judging from the attendance the population would certainly seem to be slumbering peacefully."

"The dean's family ought to have been there, of course; but it is indeed sad to see the want of faith in these days—and the service is but a short one, too."

"It is indeed; I never heard it done at such a pace before."

"My dear Arthur," said his mother, "you should not scoff at religious things."

After breakfast, Mrs Yorke busied herself about preparations for the evening's entertainment, so as to be free for the afternoon callers who might be expected; and her son inquired whether it would be possible to hire a horse in the place, that he might ride out and revisit the old vicarage, and the scenes familiar to his boyhood. Oh yes, his mother replied, Perkin the flyman kept riding-horses; Lucilla Brabazon, the dean's youngest daughter, used to have riding lessons in the summer. "But pray be careful what you are about, my dear Arthur; they are very spirited creatures, I am told. Mr. Chanter, the minor canon—the one who called yesterday—went out riding on one, and was run away with and thrown off, and it was a mercy he was not killed. And Johnny Colson, too, hired one to go out hunting last winter, and had I don't know how many falls. So I hope you won't do anything rash, and just before my party too."

"My dear mother," said Arthur, "do you know what you are saying? Johnny Colson is not a colonel of cavalry." Having said this, he regretted the speech, from a sense of the absurdity of the position.

"Of course," replied his mother; "how stupied of me to have forgotten that! I ought to have known [illegible] you could ride anything. You will ride past the [illegible]w before you set out, won't you, Arthur dear? [illegible]d so like to see my colonel on horseback.

[illegible]'t promise," said he, laughing; "I must [illegible]at these ferocious beasts are like, and [illegible]can muster four legs apiece."

[illegible]ed to dinner, appointed for mid-day so [illegible] might be free for the business of [illegible] Yorke was so full of guesses as [illegible] quite for[illegible]orning.

[illegible]

The bishop asked if Colonel Yorke was going to make a long stay. [illegible]

tors, an elderly lady and gentleman, continued, "of course I feel a very proud and happy mother."

"Just what the bishop was saying," remarked Mrs. Yorke, shortly afterwards, to another visitor, who had complimented Yorke on his good appearance after his long sojourn abroad. "He walked down from the palace just now, you know; he has a nephew serving in my son's regiment—a most curious coincidence, is it not?"

Johnny Colson also was among the callers. "He is coming to my party this evening, you know, so is bound to call beforehand," Mrs. Yorke had said to her son; and talking with his old schoolfellow, it seemed to Yorke for the moment as if the world had seemed to stand still, for although Mr. Colson had joined the beard movement and his face was covered with hair, it was otherwise of a boyish cast, and the whole look of the young fellow was as of one who had never been able to assert himself.

"You have come at our dull time, sir," said Mr. Colson; "you won't find much stirring down here just now, I am afraid."

"I suppose Wiltonbury is never very lively!"

"The winter is our gay season," replied the young man, "any number of hops are going on then."

"Yes; and Johnny is in great request as a partner, I can assure you," said Mr. Yorke, patronisingly. And then, with a knowing look at her son, she continued, "Have you seen anything of Miss Vardon lately, Johnny? Johnny's last flame," she added, by way of explanation to Arthur; "he is a sad flirt," at which compliment Mr. Colson sniggered and blushed, but seemed gratified.

"You mustn't call me 'Sir,'" said Yorke, as he opened the hall door for him.

"Thank you; that is very kind of you, I am sure. But you have become such a swell now, you see—a colonel and all the rest of it."

"Only brevet rank, my dear fellow; at any rate, I am always your old friend and schoolfellow." For poor Johnny, who used to stand above him at Marlborough, had missed his chance in life, and was still a clerk in Hammond's Bank on a small salary, and with no prospects.

"He has never got over Rebecca's marriage, my dear," said Mrs. Yorke when her son returned to the drawing-room. "You never saw anybody in such a way as he was when her engagement to Mr. Morgan was made known." And Mrs. Yorke drew herself up and smiled significantly at vacancy, as if Johnny's disappointment had given additional zest to the affair.

Mrs. Brabazon called with her eldest daughter, coming, as Mrs. Yorke had anticipated, in her carriage. This lady took an early opportunity of addressing Yorke as "Captain," and was thereon set right by his mother. "Colonel Yorke, Mrs. Brabazon—my son is a colonel of cavalry, you know; and only think—the bishop, who was calling here just now, told us that it was his nephew who is in Arthur's regiment, under his command, you know."

"Yours is only brevet rank, I suppose," said Mrs. Brabazon, determined to put down Mrs. Yorke; "my son says that brevets are given away for nothing nowadays. Do you know my son? He is major of the —th, the senior regimental major."

"Yes; but Robert is only a fair-weather soldier, you know, mamma, and has never seen a shot fired," said Miss Brabazon, who had a good temper if not a pretty face. "I hope you have got your Victoria Cross on view, Colonel Yorke, I do so want to see one."

"No indeed, he has not, Maria," said Mrs Yorke; "has not even brought his regimentals with him, only his presents for me and his sister. I must really show you these," she said rising and producing the different articles for the others' inspection. "Sweetly pretty, are they not?"

"Yes, pretty enough," said Mrs Brabazon; "all Indian *curios* are pretty much alike. I suppose you pick them up for a mere song out there!"

"Then I wish," said Miss Brabazon, "that Robert's regiment would go to India, that he might pick up a few for his sisters. He may take all our old songs to exchange for them, if he likes."

"You were saying, mother," said Yorke, after the ladies had gone, "that your acquaintance here was very select. Could'nt you strike that awful woman off your visiting list?"

"What! Mrs Brabazon? My dear Arthur, why, she keeps her carriage, and mixes in all the county society. She says smart things, I grant you; but it is not to be wondered at; for what between the poor dear dean's extravagant ways, and having to pay her son's debts ever so many times, and all those plain girls of hers, and not one of them married, I don't wonder at it. She was in a dreadful taking when Morgan proposed for Rebecca, and I don't think has ever forgiven me. She had quite intended him for Maria." And Mrs. Yorke's face, as she reflected upon that time of triumph wore a look of unwonted sagacity.

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WORKING MEN.

IN pursuance of instructions, United States consuls in Europe have been supplying to their Government some information relating to the labouring classes, and the chief of the Bureau of Statistics has published the results of the inquiry. The *New York Times* says:—"The general conclusion to be drawn from the answers is unfavourable to the efficiency of English labour as compared with American. It would seem that nine hours of an American's labour are equal to about ten of an Englishman's, the superiority being nearly represented by the ratio of 10 per cent. The consuls at Bradford, Sheffield, and other manufacturing cities and the chief of the bureau himself, come to this conclusion after much investigation. This is especially true of heavy manufacturing work, such as machine or engineering work and the fabrication of hardware, cutlery, and other manufactures of iron and steel. In all these branches 900 Americans are thought to be equal to 1,000 Englishmen in the amount of work per week they will accomplish. This corresponds with the experience of our own manufacturers. It has before been observed here that in labours demanding enormous physical strength and endurance—like iron puddling—the Americans were superior to the English; while in patient, steady drudgery the British 'navvy' or Irish day labourer is much beyond the Yankee; and Mr. Brassey's experience is no doubt true, that the English day labourer is the cheapest labourer in the world, because he accomplishes the most for the money. The American demands a toil with some peculiar stimulus to call out his best powers. Thus in a dangerous and difficult employment like lumbering, demanding great strength and presence of mind, no nationality is equal to the American. The superiority, however, of which we have spoken seems to be less true in other branches, and in cotton and woollen manufacture the British superiority is expressed by the ratios of 8 and 6 per cent. The explanation given by the report of the greater efficiency of American labour is probably the true one—that it lies in its greater 'adaptability' owing to the superior education and intelligence of the American factory workman, and in the more temperate American social habits. The English workman requires a day or two to get over his Saturday night and Sunday dinking sprees. The extent to which the English labouring class drink up their wages appears in a melancholy form in this report. The Consul at Sheffield reports that great numbers of working men stop work on Saturday noon, and do not commence again till the following Wednesday. This is, in part, because they need Monday and Tuesday to enable them to recover from the effects of Sunday's drinking. 'Increase of pay,' says the Consul at Birmingham, 'means increase of drink.' In Manchester, our Consul reports that many sober working women complained that increased wages and shortened hours of labour were a curse to the families, as the men were only the more tempted to drink. In Liverpool there seems a wide-spread and fearful demoralization of the labouring class from their intemperate habits. And thus from almost all the manufacturing centres our officials report a wretched condition of working men's families and reduced efficiency of labour from the habits of intemperance prevalent. A curious fact also appears in these researches—namely, that a rise of wages does not always produce more work. Thus in the collieries of Leeds the product for each person in 1864 was 327½ tons for 313 working days, or 21½ cwt. for each person per diem. In 1868 it fell to 317 tons, or 20 cwt. per diem; in 1873 to 17½ cwt. for each person per diem. That is a reduction of production in ten years of 19 per cent, while wages have risen 30 per cent. and upward. In Manchester, the average earnings of a certain mine were 4s. 7d. per day in 1871; in 1872 the wages had more than doubled, and yet the earnings were 2d. less per week for each man. The workmen averaged less than four working days per week, while many only worked three days. The statistical proof presented by the United States Bureau of Statistics of the terrible loss and degradation to the English labouring classes produced by their drinking habits will not be one of the least of the [illegible]d results accomplished by this able report."

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